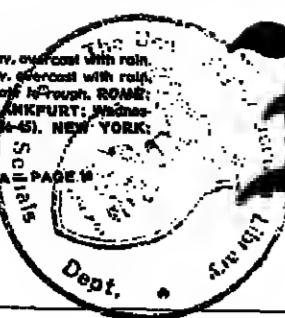


INTERNATIONAL



Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,755

*** R

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1982

Established 1887

Clark Is Appointed To Replace Allen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has appointed Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark as White House national security adviser to replace Richard V. Allen, who resigned under pressure.

Mr. Clark, 50, will have greatly expanded powers in a reorganized White House national security structure that, in effect, removes presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d from direct control over foreign policy formulation.

An announcement Monday by deputy press secretary Larry M. Speakes explained the expanded role of the national security adviser, saying that Mr. Clark "will be responsible for the development, coordination and implementation of national security policy, as approved by the president."

Mr. Clark said he will brief Mr. Reagan daily, or more frequently if the situation requires it. He made clear the shift in Mr. Meese's duties by explaining that, although Mr. Meese remains the counselor to the president for domestic and foreign issues, he will have a hand in foreign policy matters only when they have an impact on domestic issues.

However, Mr. Clark, noting that he has known Mr. Meese for 16 years, said he hopes that Mr. Meese will usually be present when he briefs the president. Mr. Clark was Mr. Reagan's first chief of staff in the California governor's office and recruited Mr. Meese and White House aide Michael K. Deaver to work for Mr. Reagan, who appointed Mr. Clark to a series of judgeships.

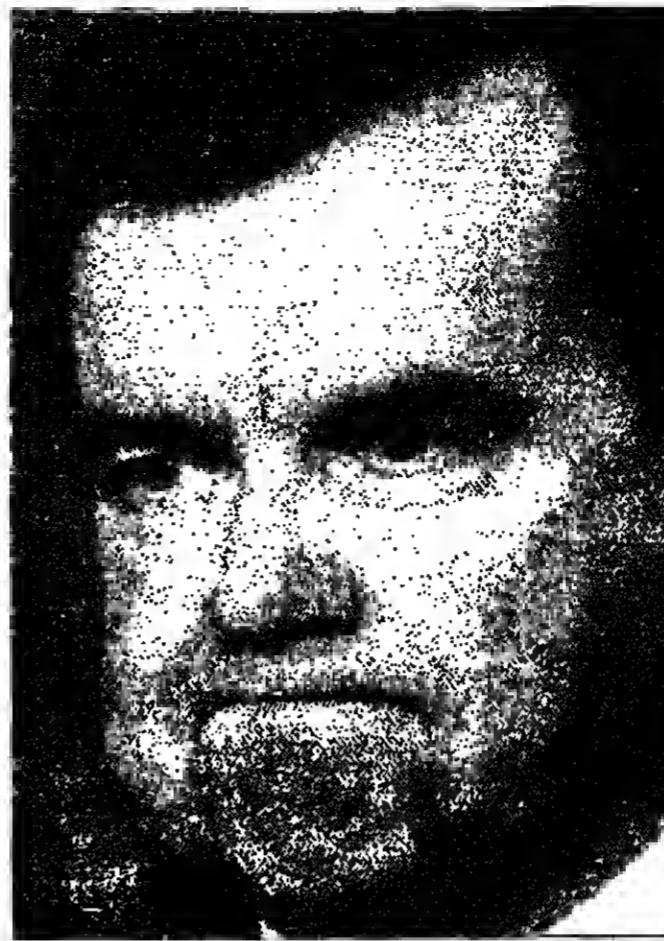
Speculation about Mr. Clark's successor in the State Department centered on Assistant Secretaries Lawrence S. Eagleburger and James L. Buckley. Mr. Eagleburger has been planning to leave the government for a higher paying job in private industry, but it was thought that he might stay if offered Mr. Clark's job.

Mr. Clark left a seat on the California Supreme Court to come to Washington as deputy secretary of state.

He said he does not expect to play a large role as a public spokesman for the president on foreign policy matters. Mr. Clark played a role in the administration's review of its foreign policy structure that led to the expansion of the national security adviser's authority.



Richard V. Allen after turning in his resignation.



William P. Clark after being named national security adviser.

Allen's Fall: Discontent at Top, Not Scandal, Was the Key

By Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d offered a cordial greeting to his visitor, Richard V. Allen, and then let him know where things stood.

The president wanted Mr. Allen's resignation, Mr. Meese said. There was no way out of it.

The word came as no surprise to Mr. Allen, as he sat Monday afternoon in the prestigious corner office that had belonged to past White House national security advisers but had never been his. The newspapers had even printed the name of his successor.

But Mr. Allen was not yet ready to yield. As he recalled, and Mr. Meese later confirmed, Mr. Allen said that he worked for the president and no one else, and if that was what the president desired, he wanted to hear it directly from him.

It was 2 p.m. time for Mr. Allen's scheduled meeting with President Reagan. He left Mr. Meese's office, walked around the corridor in the corridor and was ushered into the Oval Office, where he quietly made his last stand.

"I suggested to the president that I wanted to be reinstated, but I understood he might have other ideas," Mr. Allen said.

The president had other ideas. And so,

on the day when he was exonerated of any illegality or even impropriety in the scandal that had become linked with his name, Richard Allen left the permanent employ of the man he had worked for years to elect.

Mr. Allen lost his job, in the end, not because of the \$1,000 in cash he received from Japanese journalists; not because of the three watches he received and kept; not because of the contacts with his former business associates; not because of the errors on his financial disclosure form. The Justice Department ruled weeks ago that he had broken no laws, and the White House counsel's office said Monday that he had violated no codes of conduct.

Aides Displeased

Mr. Allen was replaced as the president's national security adviser mainly because the president and his top advisers had concluded that they did not like the way things had worked out with him in the job.

Coordination and communication between Mr. Allen and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had been shattered by the friction and hostility that existed unchecked between the two men from the outset of the administration.

It was not that it was mostly Mr. Allen's fault: Mr. Haig had managed to involve

himself in repeated clashes with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and a number of other Cabinet colleagues.

Tensions Continued

But tensions between the two men and their staffs continued to flare, fueled by reports that made their way around the State Department and the White House at the time that the president thought his morning sessions with Mr. Allen had mainly been a waste of time. But one senior presidential adviser offered another view: "The briefings had become unwieldy. It was like having to have a miniature National Security Council meeting each morning."

By this time, as Mr. Meese was later to concede, the coordination of the president's national security policy-making had degenerated into confusion. Mr. Haig was communicating with the White House by talking variously with Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker, Mr. Deaver and the president.

Informal Channel

Often, key guidance and impressions were being passed through what proved to be a crucial, informal channel: between Mr. Deaver and Mr. Clark, who had been placed at State mainly because he was an old Reagan ally who could serve as a conduit between Mr. Haig and the Reagan men whom the secretary hardly knew.

Such as the problem with the morning intelligence briefings. Presidents have traditionally received their daily briefings on international intelligence developments from the national security adviser. But Mr. Haig — apparently chafing at what he feared was a daily opportunity for Mr. Allen to snipe at him — insisted on being present at the briefings, or at least on having another State Department official there.

So Mr. Haig or Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark began attending

the briefings. This proved unsettling to Mr. Weinberger, who let it be known that the problem just made things worse for Mr. Allen.

Mr. Reagan's ultimate response was to cancel the briefings, saying he would simply read the data from written reports. Some White House officials said privately at the time that the president thought his morning sessions with Mr. Allen had mainly been a waste of time. But one senior presidential adviser offered another view: "The briefings had become unwieldy. It was like having to have a miniature National Security Council meeting each morning."

By this time, as Mr. Meese was later to concede, the coordination of the president's national security policy-making had degenerated into confusion. Mr. Haig was communicating with the White House by talking variously with Mr. Meese, Mr. Baker, Mr. Deaver and the president.

Informal Channel

Often, key guidance and impressions were being passed through what proved to be a crucial, informal channel: between Mr. Deaver and Mr. Clark, who had been placed at State mainly because he was an old Reagan ally who could serve as a conduit between Mr. Haig and the Reagan men whom the secretary hardly knew.

Again, this confusion of communication was not of Mr. Allen's doing: Mr. Haig

often seemed to see things in terms of combat rather than collegiality. But the problem just made things worse for Mr. Allen.

Within the White House and the State and Defense departments, there were complaints that Mr. Allen's staff was doing a poor job of coordinating policy. And with that staff some complained that Mr. Allen was not providing proper leadership and direction.

Both Mr. Deaver and Mr. Baker believed it was essential to elevate the job of the national security adviser, which had been subordinated to Mr. Meese. The president was said by one knowledgeable official to have come to the same view.

Mr. Meese had been resisting suggestions that the job be taken out from under his supervision; he had been Mr. Allen's staunchest defender among the White House triumvirate. But while the president was spending his holiday week in Palm Springs, Calif., Mr. Meese telephoned Mr. Reagan to say that he had concluded that the job should be upgraded and that Mr. Allen should be replaced with Mr. Clark.

At his home in suburban Virginia, Mr. Allen read the newspaper accounts and insisted that he did not want to resign. But he was conceded at one point, in those final days, that he felt as though he were hanging onto the gunwales and someone was pounding on his fingers.

Reagan Presses Allies on Poland

President Urges 'Forceful' Response To Crisis After Talks With Schmidt

By Michael Gerler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan held two and a half hours of talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday, with Mr. Reagan emphasizing afterward his "belief that a tangible alliance response to the Polish crisis must be made now."

The administration officials, who briefed reporters after the Reagan-Schmidt meeting, said Mr. Schmidt had also raised the matter of consultation with the president. But the officials indicated that too much was being made of the issue.

Major Point

Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, said that at the breakfast meeting the chancellor "repeated several times during the meeting that he was not consulted in advance and was expected to fall in." Sen. Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said Mr. Schmidt's "major point" was that "he feels he has not been consulted."

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said Mr. Schmidt cited, in contrast, the Kennedy administration's handling of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, "where the consultation was excellent and there was uniform support."

State Department officials said Monday that the administration was intent on not allowing the trouble in Poland to produce a crisis in the alliance. But other officials said the feeling in the White House was that the time had come to talk bluntly to Mr. Schmidt about the potentially grave consequences for the alliance if the European response continued to be perceived as weak.

None of the NATO allies so far has gone along with the Reagan administration's economic sanctions against Moscow. West Germany's response to the crisis, however, is viewed by the U.S. administration as the weakest of the major allied powers. Yet West Germany is the key member of the alliance, especially in terms of influencing the Soviet Union.

Officials said that the possibility of trying to halt West European participation in the proposed Soviet gas pipeline project is still a lively topic in the White House, and that some future U.S. economic measures could involve pressure on U.S. banks to call in loans to Poland.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Promises Israelis To Veto UN Sanctions

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has advised Israel that Washington would veto any effort in the UN Security Council to impose sanctions against the Jewish state for its annexation last month of the Golan Heights.

Diplomatic sources said that assurance was conveyed Monday by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron at a meeting in which Mr. Evron asked what the United States would do if Syria and its Arab allies press for sanctions when the UN charter's sanctions provisions, the Golan question.

The UN Security Council decided Tuesday to resume debate Wednesday on Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, Reuters reported from New York.

One council source said the Arab group was circulating a toughly worded text condemning Israel for the annexation. It calls for the suspension of arms, trade and diplomatic relations with Israel under the UN charter's sanctions provisions, Reuters reported.

After his meeting with Mr. Haig, Mr. Evron said only that he was "not worried" about the U.S. position. However, Mr. Haig is understood to have told him that while

the United States considers the annexation illegal and might support a resolution re-emphasizing that point, it would not permit moves to go further or vote for any kind of sanctions — political, economic or diplomatic.

The U.S. position represents an effort to ease the severe strains that have troubled U.S.-Israeli relations since last month, when the Reagan administration voted for a Security Council resolution condemning the annexation of the Golan Heights, which were captured by Israel from Syria in 1967.

As a further gesture of displeasure, the United States also suspended a new strategic-cooperation agreement with Israel and postponed decisions on foreign-aid requests intended to help the Israeli military industry.

These actions brought an unusual burst of bitter public criticism from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. However, U.S. officials, instead of responding to Mr. Begin, have privately said that he had been put on notice about Washington's attitude toward his conduct and that the situation should be allowed to cool off.

Although the State Department deliberately refused before Monday to say what its position would be toward sanctions, it has been increasingly clear in recent days that the administration believes that its message has been understood by Mr. Begin, and that now it is time to put the Golan issue aside and focus on other aspects of the Middle East peace process.

Most immediately, the administration wants to emphasize the need for a breakthrough in the long-stalled Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on limited self-government for the Palestinian Arabs in other Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Haig, who has been criticized for not paying sufficient attention to the autonomy talks, reportedly is considering the appointment of a special, high-level U.S. negotiator to try to speed up progress and, if the talks show signs of a potential breakthrough, involving himself personally through a shuttle-diplomacy mission between Cairo and Jerusalem.

The source, who holds an important staff position in the Central Committee, said that he had no firsthand knowledge of events



People flee tear-gas grenades in Gdansk in a photograph taken by a shipyard worker on Dec. 16, the 11th anniversary of riots in that city. Troops dispersed demonstrators after they had overturned a police car and set it on fire near the Lenin shipyard. The photograph reached the West this week.

Source Says Church Blocked Plan For Walesa Plea Against Resistance

The following dispatch is based on information reaching The New York Times from Poland. Normal communications with The Times' Warsaw bureau chief, John Darnton, have been barred by the authorities since Dec. 14.

In a reconstruction of events from Dec. 13, when martial law was imposed, to the end of the year, a well-informed Communist Party source said on Jan. 1 that Lech Walesa had been persuaded to make an appeal to Solidarity members on the day of the crackdown to give up open resistance, but that the move was blocked by the Roman Catholic Church.

The church intervened and urged the government not to press for such an appeal on the ground that this would undercut Mr. Walesa's credibility as a leader and make it difficult for him to play a "useful" role in the future, the source said.

The source, who holds an important staff position in the Central Committee, said that he had no firsthand knowledge of events

surrounding Mr. Walesa's arrest, but that he had spoken to some of the principals involved, including the minister for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek.

Mr. Ciosek is the man who met with Mr. Walesa on Dec. 13, hours after the union leader was taken from his home in Gdansk and flown to a private villa outside Warsaw following the declaration of martial law.

"Ciosek said Walesa behaved like a man under shock," the source said. "Walesa feared that there would be bloodshed. By Sunday evening, he was ready to give a statement — that all was lost, that people should not resist. But it gave less than full support to the government.

"The church intervened, urging the government not to get Walesa to publish the statement on the ground that this would finish him off. He would no longer be useful in the future. Either people would consider him a traitor or they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Lech Walesa

Polish Radio Reports Discussions With Solidarity Union 'Activists'

Reuters

VIENNA — Solidarity activists are holding talks with the Polish government on social issues and the future of the independent trade union movement, Warsaw radio reported Tuesday night.

The report, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., did not name the Solidarity representatives. It quoted the Polish news agency, PAP, which it said "has learned that talks with activists of Solidarity, industrial trade unions, autonomous trade unions and other union associations are under way at the office of the minister in charge of trade union affairs."

"The talks pertain to methods of satisfying the social needs of the working people at a time when activities of trade unions have been suspended for the duration of the state of martial law."

"Issues pertaining to the future of the independent and self-managing trade union movement, based on the constitutional principles of Poland's system and the statutory provisions of these unions, are also being dealt with during the talks," Warsaw radio said.

The discussions were the first known contacts with the now-suspended union since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13. The radio did not say that the Solidarity "activists" represented the union as a whole. Most of the union's leading figures are under arrest.

Meanwhile, Western diplomats in Bonn said Tuesday that an eight-man directorate headed by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski appears to have replaced the Communist Party's Politburo as the effective center of power in Poland.

The inner council is composed of four civilian politicians and three of Gen. Jaruzelski's fellow officers, they said. The general himself is premier, leader of the Communist Party and head of the 20-man Military Council for National Salvation.

Rakowski's Mission

The diplomats said the existence of the directorate was confirmed by one of the civilian members, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who visited Bonn last week on the first mission to the West by a Polish leader since the imposition of martial law.

"They are the people who run Poland today," one Western diplomat said. "The Politburo and party

have been pushed into the background."

Mr. Rakowski had a reputation as a reformer, as did another of the directorate's members, Kazimierz Barcikowski, who was the first Politburo member to give the Polish press an extensive interview after the clampdown.

The sources added, however, that the new ruling group also included Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, a prominent hard-liner.

The remaining civilian was named as Deputy Premier Janusz Obozowski. As minister of labor, wages and social affairs early last year, he was a key figure in the dispute with Solidarity over the length of the working week.

Military Council

Jaruzelski Reportedly Says He May Exile Union Chiefs

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the head of Poland's military community, told the ambassadors of the 10 European Economic Community nations that he was considering exile to the West the principal leaders of Solidarity, now in jail.

The general also said he would release other prisoners only on the condition they sign a pledge to abstain from all further public activity.

[Reuters quoted informed sources as saying that Gen. Jaruzelski told the ambassadors he might allow interned trade unionists who want to emigrate to travel to the West but did not say it was sending them into exile.]

Gen. Jaruzelski's message was delivered to the ambassadors Monday to coincide with a special meeting in Brussels of the EEC Council of Ministers to consider the Polish situation.

It was plainly intended as a harsh rebuff to Western European hopes of using selective pressure and political action as an inducement to Polish liberalization.

The ambassadors reported to the council, attended by the Common Market's foreign ministers, that Gen. Jaruzelski had told them he would accept political counsel only from other members of the Socialist bloc. He told them he had no intention of submitting to the kind of pressure he said the United States was attempting to organize against him.

The ambassadors' message, which was disclosed privately and in summary form by council officials, was not made public.

Party Source Says Church Blocked Appeal by Walesa

(Continued from Page 1)

world believe that he had been tortured to give the statement."

On the following day, Mr. Walesa was visited by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the top-ranking emissary of the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp. Mr. Walesa's resistance against cooperating with the authorities apparently hardened.

Now that the government says it has achieved the first objective of martial law — containing strikes and other forms of open opposition — Mr. Walesa will most likely come under considerable pressure to make some sort of gesture, or conceivably even participate, in a move of national reconciliation.

His whereabouts and state of mind are not known. Reliable church sources have said that he is being held somewhere in a heavily guarded complex of buildings housing the headquarters of the Interior Ministry on Rakowiecka Street in central Warsaw.

Polish authorities intend to move Mr. Walesa to a secluded monastery where he is to be held incommunicado under the protection of the Roman Catholic Church, a private British research center reported Tuesday, according to an Associated Press report from London.

The authorities agreed to the move on condition that he is allowed no communication with the outside world, Keston College reported.

Keston College, an educational charity in Kent founded in 1969 for the study of religion in Communist countries, said its source in Poland for the report was reliable, and "must be kept confidential." The college's reports have proved authoritative in the past, the AP reported.

Government officials say publicly that Mr. Walesa is well treated. Privately, some have attempted to spread the story that he is suffering from a "breakdown" of sorts, but this is contradicted by church officials and is widely seen as a disinformation campaign intended to demoralize Solidarity activists.

After a two-day hunger strike that ended on Christmas Day, Mr. Walesa apparently agreed to resume talks with government officials. Knowledgeable church sources say that he has laid down three conditions for such negotiations: that they be held on "neutral" ground, that the entire Solidarity presidium be present, and that he be permitted to have three advisers with him. It is not known what the government's response is.

Different Situation

On other matters, the Central Committee source acknowledged that the Communist Party was "in a difficult situation," with many party members handing in their cards.

"They are mostly but not exclusively intellectuals," he said. "We are undergoing an intensive reassessment.... Obviously people have divergent opinions about what went wrong. Some say that if the party had moved earlier the country would have been spared anguish. Others feel the party should have moved more decisively in the direction of reform."

The source, who considers himself a liberal, said, "Six months earlier, I myself would have turned in my card. It was by no means obvious then that Solidarity was opting for confrontation. Only the hard-liners expected it. They maintained that we were fooling ourselves. The pity of it is that on this point they were proved right. They kept saying you are facing people who don't want to reform Socialism — they hate Socialism."

Western diplomats see it differently. They believe, despite some rare statements by a handful of union leaders, that the activities of Solidarity were still within the bounds of a search for greater democracy under Communism. According to this view, the brutal

crackdown on personal freedoms came from Soviet pressure and fears of Soviet intervention.

The party source asserted that Solidarity's support among the workers was less strong than its leaders believed.

10 Million People?

"All these stories about 10 million people," he said, "Where are the 10 million now? I'll tell you where they are. Most are leading their private lives, many are bitter toward the government, but some are also angry at Solidarity's leaders. They are retreating to their private lives. There is a massive de-politicization.... The feeling is: 'Things are bad, maybe even worse, but we cannot do anything about it.'"

For this reason, the source said, there is little chance of major resistance.

"We may have an underground.... I think it is already being built," he said. "Now everything depends on what type of underground it will be. Will it be peaceful people putting up posters, holding secret meetings, that kind of thing? The authorities could accommodate that. But if it is a terroristic underground and engages in assassinations, that would be most serious and provoke a tremendous counter-reaction."

The source said he believed that Soviet involvement in the military takeover was only "consultative" and that the danger of Soviet intervention was now minimal. He said that an informal "mixed group" of Polithic members and generals was running the country.

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the head of the ruling Military Council for National Salvation, will soon announce a program "that will be unsatisfactory to the hard-liners," he said, adding: "I think he has enough power to make everyone cross ranks on the basis of his program. Individuals or small groups unable or unwilling to do it will have to shut up."

Poland's Military Rulers Still Seek Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

view in the Polish press on the domestic political situation.

Mr. Rakowski, who is said to be heading one of three groups set up to present draft programs for social, economic and political reforms, pleaded in Bonn that the military had stepped in to avert civil war, not to impede reforms.

Mr. Barcikowski told the Communists daily, *Trybuna Ludu*, that the ruling party was still alive and committed to reform.

Continuing commitment to reform has been a central theme in all official propaganda since the military takeover.

But, although Solidarity is suspended and has no official voice, it is becoming increasingly clear that the authorities had hoped to enter into some kind of dialogue with moderate leaders of the free trade union.

Diplomats analyzing the actions of the military authorities and their treatment of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, immediately after the takeover believe they had banked on persuading him from radicals in the leadership and talk him into playing a role in "national reconstruction."

But, Mr. Walesa has now been silent for more than three weeks, a silence that diplomats believe must be sorely embarrassing for the authorities.

Harsh Admonishments

And if the military leaders had banked on getting firm support from the Catholic Church they have been disappointed. Instead they are receiving increasingly harsh admonishments — the latest from Pope John Paul II himself. His Vatican homily on New Year's Day, in which he called for the survival of Solidarity, was not broadcast in his native Poland.

There are some reports that the army wants to pull back to its barracks as early as the middle of the month, leaving a chastened Sejm, the parliament, to pass legislation maintaining most of the restrictive

Shetlands Discover Oil Boom Is Slippery Going

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LERWICK, Shetland Islands — Mattie Jamieson, an elderly resident of picturesque Scalloway, has just received \$185 to help with winter heating bills. Kenneth Pottenger, owner of the Ardent, a new fishing boat, was awarded a \$835 loan. And Arthur Williamson's family, fish-processing company received \$22,000 to help promote new products.

All three, as well as many other residents of the more northerly outpost in the British Isles over the last few years, are geographical accident — the living is leaner than anyone else to the bulk of the North Sea oil reserves.

Like other oil centers from Houston to Aberdeen, Shetland has experienced the mixed blessing of oil company spending. Unlike other oil centers, the Shetland government has extracted millions of dollars in direct payments from the companies. With the capital invested by N.M. Rothschild, the London merchant banker, the income is now being used to help people like Mrs. Jamieson.

Despite Windfall, Islanders Complain About Changes

"The council did well in negotiating the deal," said Ernest A. Urquhart, chief executive of the island council and a former oil company executive. "We were held up as the Arabs of the United Kingdom and all that."

Disturbance Payments

In addition to winning "disturbance" payments from the oil companies, expected to total \$100 million over the next two decades, the council built and operates, for a few, new harbor installations. It also retained ownership of land under oil installations, which provides both income and leverage in negotiations with the companies.

Despite such successes, unhappiness over the bargain has been growing, and the Shetland Islands Council is now preparing to re-open negotiations. A sweater-finned deal, however, would not restore tranquillity to this land of breathtaking cliffs and bays, where 250,000 sheep graze on vegetation that rests just a foot or two above a

shield of nonporous rock. In winter, when daylight lasts less than six hours, the rain seems continuous.

Because of oil, the population on the more than 100 treeless islands has grown to 23,000 from 17,000 a few years ago. The archipelago, 600 miles (960 kilometers) north of London, went from having the highest proportion of residents over 30 in Britain to having the highest percentage under 30.

Social strains have resulted, including crime, previously unknown, as well as increases in alcoholism and driving accidents. In many parts of the island, two separate communities exist.

"Shetland was a very friendly place, and now everybody treats you with caution," said Robert Duthie, an unshaven, gray-haired worker at a fish factory in Scalloway, the second largest town in the islands.

Mr. Duthie said the oil companies had "employed a lot of people

in Shetland, but there's going to be a crash."

The impact is particularly noticeable in villages like Bratt and Firth at the northern end of the main island, near the huge \$2.2-billion oil terminal at Sullom Voe. At Firth, for example, housing developments and prefabricated construction camps cut into the green hillside, hiding the old village.

"Shetland society is very traditional," said Richard P. Myers, the local development officer, who originally moved here to conduct a sociological study. "The way people regard each other is through family relations."

All over the islands, construction equipment is busily widening and straightening the old roads. Schools, hospitals, community centers and houses are being built. The prosperity has also reached consumers; the six electronics stores in this tiny village are doing a booming business.

For its part, the council has tried to make Shetland a welfare state.

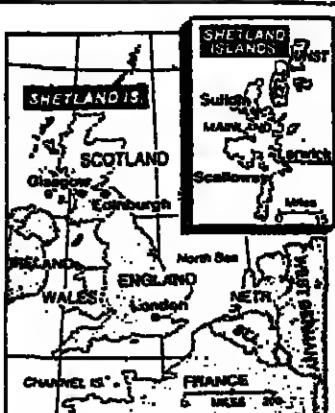
Specially adapted Volvo cars are given to the disabled. The poor receive paid visits in relatives hospitals in Aberdeen. Electricity has been extended to crofts, as the small Scottish farms are known.

The changes have not brought a complete transformation. Instead, they have made these islands a study in contrast. In the shadow of the sprawling Sullom Voe terminal, with long-bladed spades called tuckers carved from the hills, the small bricks of peat that still heat most homes.

Employment Prospects

Shetland has witnessed a rise and fall in employment prospects. When construction began at Sullom Voe, thousands of local workers were attracted to the project, thanks to pay scales far above island standards. Women who knitted sweaters at home on a piece-work basis suddenly found themselves earning \$275 a week as mazies or food preparers.

That in turn led substantial numbers of traditional textile and fish-processing plants to close down or seek workers elsewhere.



At the same time, the cost of living skyrocketed.

With construction at Sullom Voe just about over, the same local workers are spilling back into the job market. In addition, Shetland has been only modestly successful in attracting industry to service offshore platforms.

As a result, unemployment has risen to about 5 percent, still low by British standards but nevertheless worrisome in local officials.

For the future, hopes rest on an improved deal from the oil companies and a long, large flow of North Sea crude oil.

Mintoff's Narrow Election Victory Leaves Bitter Aftertaste in Malta

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

VALLETTA, Malta — The assassin was visibly agitated. He said he had received death threats and had been legally harassed for his support of the opposition Nationalist Party, which finished a close second in the parliamentary elections Dec. 12.

Because Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, the leader of the governing Labor Party, won a third five-year term, the businessman and some other Maltese resolved to emigrate. Interviewed three days after the election, he said he and his wife could not allow their children to "grow up in this atmosphere."

The victory of Mr. Mintoff's party had one telltale flaw. While Labor took 34 seats to the Nationalists' 31, the winning party had only 109,990 votes and the losers had 114,127. Pre-election gerrymandering, which cobbled together villages that had nothing in common geographically, dispersed the Nationalist vote and gave Labor the edge in seats. An old people's home, firmly controlled by Labor, provided the margin in one key district.

The election has increased bitterness in Malta, where 310,000 persons are crowded into two small islands and fiercely divided by party loyalties.

Results Denounced

Edward Fenech Adami, the 47-year-old lawyer who led the rejuvenated Nationalists, denounced the results, saying the popular vote showed that Mr. Mintoff did not have the support of a majority of Maltese. But Mr. Mintoff, receiving a group of foreign journalists, said it would be a "mockery" of the parliamentary system to go by the popular vote.

The prime minister, a short, stocky 65-year-old, characterized the questions of two American correspondents and one Briton as "hostile," and they were finally escorted out of his office, leaving a group of Italian colleagues behind. "When we banned The Times of London, I believe we were doing a service to the majority of Maltese," said Paul Mirfiss, the official who removed the three journalists. Mr. Mintoff is highly suspicious of the British press, which has suggested that he is undermining the Westminster-style government Britain implanted before granting Malta independence in 1964.

The main instruments of Mr. Mintoff's rule have been patronage, fear and the benefits of an ambitious welfare state that has come into being under Labor. Jobs are distributed on the basis of loyalty to the Labor Party. When judges disagree with Mr. Mintoff, as they have on occasion, he has removed them.

Irish Nuns Deported

Pursuing a campaign against the once-powerful Roman Catholic Church, the prime minister closed church-run hospitals, the one place where private doctors could still practice. Irish nuns who had worked in Malta for decades were

deported, adding new names to a long blacklist at the airport.

On Oct. 15, 1979, thugs broke into Mr. Fenech Adami's house, beat up his wife and ransacked the place; their children and the Nationalist leader's mother escaped by the roof.

Apparently encouraged by the United States and other NATO nations, Italy signed an agreement with Malta in September, 1980, that recognized its neutral status, implicitly promised to consider military assistance if it was attacked and pledged grants and loans worth \$95 million over five years.

But last January, Malta, which did not then have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, reached an agreement with Moscow that permits Soviet commercial ships to stock up to 300,000 barrels of oil in former NATO storage areas in the island's harbor.

"The truth is that we haven't given anything to the Russians that they didn't have in the Mediterranean before," Mr. Mintoff said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

45 Mercenaries Charged in S. Africa

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Forty-five mercenaries were charged Tuesday for hijacking an Air India plane to South Africa after an alleged attempt to overthrow the Socialist government of the Seychelles.

Forty of them had been freed without charges immediately after the Nov. 26 incident. At least 41 of the 45 appeared in various courts in five cities and were again freed on bail ranging from \$1,050 to \$21,000. They were scheduled to appear again as a group in Durban magistrate's court on Jan. 18.

In the Seychelles, seven persons allegedly involved in the coup attempt were charged with illegally importing arms and ammunition into the Indian Ocean islands. Six were accused of being members of an advance party, while the seventh was said to have been left behind by those who commanded the airliner.

Iran to Ban Nonessential Imports

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Iranian government announced Tuesday that it would stop importing everything but food, medicine and farming and industrial materials in an effort to save dwindling hard currency reserves.

"We have banned the import of luxury items," Iranian Labor Minister Ahmed Tavakoli said in remarks carried by Radio Tehran. "We will, from now on, spend our money on necessary goods."

Iran has cut its trade with the West by 18 percent since the 1979 revolution that toppled the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Mr. Tavakoli said. Under the shah's reign, Iran was the world's second largest oil producer after Saudi Arabia, with nearly six million barrels a day. Today, officials say that Iran is exporting 1 million barrels of crude a day. Hard currency reserves have dwindled accordingly.

South Korea Ends Nightly Curfew

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Authorities lifted the nightly curfew in most areas of South Korea at midnight Tuesday but said it will remain in force in several coastal areas and along the border with North Korea.

Boston Mayor Weighs Selling City Hospital To Raise New Revenue

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Mayor Kevin H. White says that he may consider selling the municipally owned Boston City Hospital and a large convention center to raise new revenue for this fiscally pinched city.

Mr. White's proposals, made Monday in his 15th annual state of the city address, underscored the seriousness of Boston's financial problems.

The city has been suffering from a revenue squeeze caused by a 1980 state referendum that drastically reduced what Massachusetts communities can charge for property taxes. Over the last year, Mr. White has laid off 3,000 municipal employees, including 400 police officers and 425 firefighters, and the city's school system ran out of money last spring before the end of the term.

In his speech, Mr. White said he would also submit a new proposal to the state legislature to raise the \$75 million the city needs to pay court-ordered tax rebates.

Governor's Plan Denounced

After prolonged scrutiny, the legislature last month passed a similar plan. But Gov. Edward J. King has refused to sign the bill and last Saturday introduced his own version.

Mr. White has denounced the governor's plan as unacceptable because it contains no new sources for the city to raise revenue and would impose a state commission

to oversee the spending of the funds.

Paradoxically, Boston's financial crisis comes at a time when the city is undergoing a major boom in the construction of new office buildings and hotels and is economically healthier than in generations.

Referring to this contrast in his address, Mr. White said, "This starvation in the midst of plenty is more than fiscal lunacy, it is a diagnosis of political paralysis."

Bob Raymond L. Flynn, a member of the Boston City Council, charged that the mayor's proposal to sell Boston City Hospital "is the most misguided, outrageous, unacceptable idea I've ever heard of."

Disregard for the Poor?

Mr. Flynn, a leading contender in the current race for presidency of the City Council, pointed out that the 436-bed hospital provides the only low-income medical care for many of Boston's residents. "Selling it at a time when the federal government is cutting back on medical care would show a total disregard for the poor," Mr. Flynn said. But he added that Mr. White's plan to sell the Hynes Auditorium, Boston's only large convention center, might be worthwhile.

Mr. White also proposed that Boston look into the feasibility of selling its parking garages, changing for services like garbage collection and contracting out such services as repair of street lights.

"This city is in trouble. It is short of money, dangerously short

N.Y. Students, Denied Lunch, Get Leftovers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — About 50 children in a Brooklyn elementary school returned from winter vacation to find they were no longer eligible for the free hot-lunch program so some of them were fed leftovers from other students' trays.

Most of the affected students were denied the lunch because they failed on Monday to return a new federal form that is required so officials can determine whether the students warrant the free service. The new regulations lowered the amount of money that families can earn and still be eligible for the free or reduced-rate lunches.

Many of the students' parents refused to fill out the forms, which require for the first time that Social Security numbers be submitted, according to school officials quoted by The New York Times.

Charles Buchman, an assistant principal at the school, said he decided to feed the students leftovers when he noticed them sitting in the lunchroom without any food.

of services and desperately short of options," the mayor said.

With his new proposals, Mr.

White appears to be trying to place Boston in a position to go it alone for another year even if the legislature and Gov. King do not come up with an acceptable \$75-million relief bill. The mayor might then use his considerable political muscle to support an opposition candidate to Gov. King, a fellow Democrat, in next fall's election.

Furthermore, he said, creation-science as defined in the law is "simply not science."

The law defined creation-science as the theory that the Earth was created suddenly and "relatively recently," that various kinds of plants and animals developed only within fixed limits, that life could not have developed through mutation and natural selection from a single organism that humans and apes do not share a common ancestor, and that the Earth developed through a series of catastrophes, including a worldwide flood.

Witnesses for the American Civil Liberties Union, including well-known scientists and theologians, testified that no scientific evidence exists for creation-science. They said the concept is taken directly from the Genesis account of creation, and noted that Arkansas' law even uses some of the same words as the King James Version of the Bible.

Doubt on Evolution

The state's witnesses used charts and slides to present scientific research that they said supports creation-science or at least casts doubt on evolution. But most of them said their belief in creation-science was rooted in their belief that the Bible is literally true.

In his ruling, Judge Overton said that teaching creation-science would "have serious and untoward

U.S. Judge Overrules Creation-Science Law

United Press International

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A federal judge struck down Arkansas' creation-science law Tuesday, saying it was a deliberate effort to require religious teaching in the state's public schools.

"No group, no matter how large or small, may use the organs of government of which the public schools are the most conspicuous and influential to force its religious beliefs on others," Judge William R. Overton said in his 38-page opinion in U.S. District Court.

State Attorney General Steve Clark, who defended the law in a trial that ended Dec. 17, had said earlier that he would appeal if the state lost.

Act 590, which became law last March, required "balanced treatment" for creation-science whenever evolution was taught in Arkansas public schools.

Literal Interpretation

"The evidence is overwhelming that both the purpose and effect of Act 590 is the advancement of religion in the public schools," Judge Overton said. He called the law "an extension of the fundamentalists' view that one must either accept the literal interpretation of Genesis or else believe in the godless system of evolution."

Furthermore, he said, creation-science as defined in the law is "simply not science."

The law defined creation-science as the theory that the Earth was created suddenly and "relatively recently," that various kinds of plants and animals developed only within fixed limits, that life could not have developed through mutation and natural selection from a single organism that humans and apes do not share a common ancestor, and that the Earth developed through a series of catastrophes, including a worldwide flood.

Witnesses for the American Civil Liberties Union, including well-known scientists and theologians, testified that no scientific evidence exists for creation-science. They said the concept is taken directly from the Genesis account of creation, and noted that Arkansas' law even uses some of the same words as the King James Version of the Bible.

Doubt on Evolution

The state's witnesses used charts and slides to present scientific research that they said supports creation-science or at least casts doubt on evolution. But most of them said their belief in creation-science was rooted in their belief that the Bible is literally true.

In his ruling, Judge Overton said that teaching creation-science would "have serious and untoward

consequences for students, particularly those planning to attend college." He called evolution the "cornerstone of modern biology" and noted that it is involved in many academic subjects.

He also noted that some teachers had said they would simply avoid teaching evolution rather than be forced to teach creation-science, something that "would undoubtedly have impact on the quality of education in the state's colleges and universities." But he said the church-state issue overwhelmed all others.

Quoting former Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, Judge Overton concluded, "We renew our conviction that 'We have staked the very existence of our country on the faith that complete separation between the state and religion is best for the state and best for religion.'"

Arkansas creationists had expected to lose the case, and had criticized Mr. Clark's handling of the defense. The creation-science backers are preparing for a similar court battle in Louisiana, which has a virtually identical law, and say they expect two leading creationist lawyers to head the defense in that case.

Furthermore, he said, creation-science as defined in the law is "simply not science."

The law defined creation-science as the theory that the Earth was created suddenly and "relatively recently," that various kinds of plants and animals developed only within fixed limits, that life could not have developed through mutation and natural selection from a single organism that humans and apes do not share a common ancestor, and that the Earth developed through a series of catastrophes, including a worldwide flood.

Witnesses for the American Civil Liberties Union, including well-known scientists and theologians, testified that no scientific evidence exists for creation-science. They said the concept is taken directly from the Genesis account of creation, and noted that Arkansas' law even uses some of the same words as the King James Version of the Bible.

Doubt on Evolution

The state's witnesses used charts and slides to present scientific research that they said supports creation-science or at least casts doubt on evolution. But most of them said their belief in creation-science was rooted in their belief that the Bible is literally true.

In his ruling, Judge Overton said that teaching creation-science would "have serious and untoward

Reagan Seeks New Cuts in Health Plans

Medicare, Medicaid Would Be Reduced

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has approved new cuts in Medicare and Medicaid — and proposed a new tax on federal employees — that would reduce the likely budget deficit by about \$5 billion next year while requiring patients to pay a larger share of hospital and doctor bills, sources said.

Under the new tax U.S. government employees would pay that portion of the Social Security tax that finances Medicare.

The health proposals, which together will be a big chunk of the new budget cuts that the president will propose to Congress next month, would radically alter U.S. health care policy, shifting costs not only to elderly and needy patients, but to hospitals, private employers and the states. The proposals are likely to meet sharp opposition on Capitol Hill.

Reagan aides, however, said the deficit next year could exceed \$150 billion if no further steps are taken to cut spending. Health care programs, led by Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor, now make up one-tenth of the budget.

The new cuts would be in addition to \$2.5 billion already made in fiscal 1982 through program changes approved last summer.

Some of the proposals approved by the president include:

• Federal employees would pay a 1.3-percent tax on the first \$32,400 in pay to become eligible for Medicare.

• A 2-percent across-the-board reduction in U.S. reimbursements to hospitals for the care of Medicare patients.

• Making employers continue private health-insurance coverage for those who keep working after 65, so that Medicare would not have to pay their bills.

• Allowing the states to charge low-income Medicaid patients for part of the costs of their basic services.

Klanswoman Sentenced

United Press International

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A 51-year-old Ku Klux Klanswoman and a 32-year-old man have been sentenced to prison for plotting to blow up a synagogue. Gladys Giregenti, 51, got 15 years and Bobby Joe Norton, 32, was given five. They were convicted Nov. 21 on charges of conspiracy and transporting explosives.



SNOW HIGH — A boy in Cedarburg, Wis., stood on a snowdrift as he waited for a traffic light to change before heading to a nearby hill for sledding. More than a foot of snow fell in the area, closing schools and many businesses.

McDonnell Douglas, DC-10 Users To Discuss Jet's Design Problem

By Winston Williams

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The McDonnell Douglas Corp., maker of the DC-10 wide-body jetliner, will hold a special meeting Jan. 14 for all of the plane's 45 operators to discuss possible design changes to correct a problem in the aircraft's lift system.

The meeting will discuss the findings of an investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board and McDonnell Douglas into the aborted takeoff Sept. 22 of an Air Florida DC-10 in Miami, the company said Monday.

The meeting will discuss the findings of an investigation by the National Transportation Safety Board and McDonnell Douglas into the aborted takeoff Sept. 22 of an Air Florida DC-10 in Miami, the company said Monday.

The investigation, the latest in a series of setbacks for the DC-10 jumbo jet, comes at a time when the company says it is considering shutting down production of the money-losing plane because of a dearth of orders.

Commercial aircraft orders and backlog have been declining along with airline profits, but the DC-10 has been faring worse than the rest of the market. Sales of the plane never recovered from the May 25, 1979, crash at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago that killed 273 persons, the worst single

jet-plane accident in U.S. aviation history.

A McDonnell Douglas spokesman, Donald Hanson, said Monday that the circumstances surrounding the O'Hare crash were unlike those of the Miami incident in many respects. He said the Chicago crash was caused when an engine tore loose from its wing mounting, while in the Miami incident, in which there were no injuries, the engine sucked in material that caused the trouble.

Retractable Slats

A spokesman for the transportation board said, however, that in both cases the damaged engines led to a malfunctioning of the retractable slats on the wings. In Miami, there was a retraction similar to what happened in Chicago," said Robert Buckhorn, the spokesman. In both cases, he added, an "asymmetrical" situation developed from the slats of one wing being extended while the others retracted. Such asymmetry can cause a plane to roll uncontrollably, Mr. Buckhorn said.

The DC-10 engines are manufactured by the General Electric Co., which has told all purchasers



KLM Cargo Agents are at your service in San José, Costa Rica and worldwide.

You want KLM cargo expertise at your doorstep. You can rely on your Cargo Agent.

Wherever you do business, you'll find a KLM Cargo Agent to serve your shipping needs.

He knows we have the largest fleet of 747 Combi's in the world. He knows we offer fast and frequent cargo service to 120 cities in 73 countries. And he knows how to use KLM's experience and skills to suit your specific cargo needs.

That's what keeps you coming back—to your Cargo Agent, and to KLM.

And a Cargo Agent will do much more than just assign your shipment.

He will prepare all your documentation, clear customs for incoming flights, and do everything to speed your shipment along to its final destination.

KLM Cargo Agents make KLM cargo service available all over the world. Call him for more information. For worldwide cargo expertise, you can rely on KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.



UMBRELLA
WE MAKE & EXPORT ALL KINDS OF UMBRELLA.
H & J UMBRELLA CO., LTD.
PO BOX 81-196
TAIPEI, TAIWAN, R.O.C.
TELE: 7413968, 7725629/3

The Worst Was Avoided

It could have been worse. That is the consensus of official United States opinion and that of relative hard-liners among the Europeans about the Common Market declaration on the situation in Poland.

Indeed, it could have been worse. The Europeans did agree not to undercut U.S. sanctions; they did raise the threat of sanctions of their own; they linked the Soviet Union to the Polish troubles, and, perhaps most significantly, they warned that the Polish situation is a danger to detente. That's not bad.

The U.S. sanctions alone, of course, are essentially toothless. Withholding grain is the only pain-inducing lever President Reagan

can pull, and so far he has lacked the political will to pull it. The Europeans have many more options for causing the Soviet Union economic anguish, but not without paying a price that most of them consider exorbitant. The governments of Western Europe are not going to give up the Siberian gas pipeline or the East Bloc trade they need to buoy their beleaguered economies.

Nevertheless, the worst has been avoided. As one U.S. official put it: "The last thing we need is to turn the crisis in Poland — a crisis provoked by the Soviet Union — into a crisis within the Western community."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Rich Cruise Past . . .

If you are feeling lighthearted about the new year, the chances are that is because, for you at least, the old year wasn't so bad. There are lots of benefits ahead, at least for the people who can afford them.

If you and your accountant used to spend a lot of time keeping you out of the highest tax brackets, both of you will find that chore easier this year. The top tax rate on investment income has now dropped from 70 percent to 50 percent. That is still a long way from the zero rate that a good tax shelter can produce — and there are some new dodges in the tax code that deserve your attention — but it is worth a thought as you plan your investment strategy.

This is also a good time to re-establish relations with that rich aunt. No doubt she is aware that she can now make gifts of up to \$10,000 without paying a gift tax, and she is probably looking around for a suitable beneficiary. Speaking of beneficiaries, we might note — at the risk of some indelicacy — that the old lady is getting on. She will probably also want to update her will to take account of the fact that the estate tax will more or less widen over the next few years. That might make her less interested in that tax-exempt foundation she has set up and more interested in you.

There is other good news. Income tax rates will fall by about 10 percent come July. For middle- and upper-income taxpayers that should more than offset the increase in the maximum Social Security tax that just went into effect. If you are a two-earner family you will get an additional tax break and perhaps some more help in paying the baby sitter. If you are thinking of investing your tax savings, the economic recovery expected in the spring might help the stock market a bit.

But interest rates are likely to stay high, so a money market fund might still be your best bet — particularly for that tax-free retirement account you will want to set up.

Of course everything isn't rosy. More people are now unemployed than at any time since the Depression and many others are likely to become unemployed in the next six months even if the economy starts to improve. If you are one of these unfortunate millions you will find it harder to get by, because long-term unemployment benefits have been cut back, rules for getting food stamps and welfare have been tightened and there are no public service jobs. Community service agencies are also feeling the pinch, and lines for low-income housing are growing.

The millions of people in low-wage jobs are going to find it harder to scrape by. The minimum wage isn't going up in the foreseeable future, and it already buys a good deal less than it did several years ago. Without the pressure from a rise in the minimum, all wages at the lower end of the scale are likely to lag. If you are trying to support a family in one of these low-paying jobs, you may also find that you can no longer get any help from welfare, food stamps or medical programs. Tax breaks will not help you because you probably don't earn enough to have to pay income tax, but Social Security will be taking a slightly larger bite from your paycheck. You may also soon find yourself paying higher sales taxes on the things you buy, as states and localities try to raise money to pay for the new burdens that the federal government has shifted to them.

So it's a mixed picture for the year ahead. We might sum it up by saying that you will be better off rich.

THE WASHINGTON POST

... as the Tide Goes Out

Ronald Reagan's anti-poverty program has three fronts. One is the social safety net, protecting "those with true need." A second is voluntarism: private charity to offset federal efforts. The third and most important is economic recovery: the rising tide that John Kennedy said would lift all the boats.

As the administration ends its first year, the poor are losing on all three fronts — and so badly that a question begins to reverberate: What is Mr. Reagan warring against, poverty or the poor?

We will continue to fulfill the obligations that spring from our national conscience ... All those with true need can rest assured that the social safety net of programs they depend on are exempt from any cuts.

That was how the president introduced the safety net last February. Its seven programs were only a partial net to begin with, protecting some middle-class benefits while omitting programs that help the very poor.

Even so, there have been sharp cuts even in exempt programs. School lunch and breakfast programs were in the safety net, yet about 300,000 poor children no longer get lunch in school. Summer youth jobs were in the net; funding has been cut 27 percent.

Meanwhile, programs that should have been in the net have also been cut, even savaged. Since the Nixon administration, it has been national policy to eliminate hunger. Food stamps have been a well-targeted way to meet that goal. Yet a million people in need will lose their food stamps altogether and most of the 22 million recipients are to suffer reductions.

With the same energy that Franklin Roosevelt sought government solutions to problems, we will seek private solutions.

Big Government is not the only way, the president told a business audience in October. Exactly right. There is a deep strain of decent, charitable instincts in American society, and Mr. Reagan has appointed a 44-member commission to find new ways to reach private resources. It is a commendable exercise. It is also a fig leaf.

How much can private supplement public services for the poor? Few of them send their children to private schools, use limousines

and taxis or hire guards: They lose most from cuts in federal funds for elementary and secondary schools, or urban mass transit or law enforcement. Governors and mayors understand the cuts; poor people feel them.

In all, Mr. Reagan has so far cut about \$25 billion in social spending. If business giving — \$2.7 billion last year — were to double, it would barely fill 10 percent of the resulting gap. Even the administration acknowledges the point. "I wish the words 'fill the gap' had never been used," says Mr. Reagan's assistant for voluntarism.

Our aim is to increase national wealth so all will have more, not just redistribute what we already have, which is just a sharing of scarcity. When the president said that last February, the inflation rate was nearly 12 percent. Now it is below 10. Much to the good — but at what price? The unemployment rate was 7.5 percent a year ago; it is 8.4 percent now. That means about a million more people are out of work. An ebbing tide lifts no boats.

Mr. Reagan believes that if the administration persists in its program the tide will turn. A more apt maritime image is offered by Herbert Stein, economic adviser to President Nixon: "If the captain of the ship sets out from New York harbor with a plan of sailing north to Miami, 'Steady as you go!' will not be a sustainable policy, and that will be clear before the icebergs are sighted."

For poor people, the issue is not an abstract matter of ideology, or whether the administration is right to keep the faith and wait. For them, the questions are simple: What do they do in the meantime? Why, when the administration is so willing to increase windfall oil profits or reduce inheritance taxes, is so much of the burden heaped on their backs? In short, what safety net?

There is only one way in which Mr. Reagan's poverty program has provided for the poor. It is the way of Reaganaut theorists, notably George Gilder in "Wealth and Poverty," the book widely circulated in the administration earlier this year. "In order to succeed," he wrote, "the poor need most of all the spur of their poverty."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jan. 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Seamen's Union Opposed

Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Trade-unionism has finally made its influence felt in the mercantile shipping industry. Hamburg shipowners are vigorously attacking the association formed by officers in their employ. Hitherto the great movement toward the pooling of labor interests, one of the most striking economic phenomena of modern times, has not been felt at sea, owing probably to the difficulty of effective cooperation. It is easy for masons, bricklayers and railway employees to organize meetings and decide upon a plan of united action, but not for men who are scattered in small groups over the oceans of the globe."

1932: Democratic Tax Plan

WASHINGTON — The Democratic tax program, calling for a sales tax on gasoline, automobiles and radios and a return to the 1924 income tax schedules, was made public today. Despite previous statements that the party would not consider any sales tax such as incorporated in the program introduced by the administration, the leaders found it necessary to choose between two evils: the sales tax for some items, or tax on incomes under \$3,500 for married persons. The Republican measure contains no federal tax on gasoline but does include a sales tax on radios as well as phonographs, and a two-cent stamp tax on all personal checks.



The 'Party of Order' in Poland

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — "Our country is on the edge of the abyss," Gen. Januszki said as his troops moved into the streets. For any genuine Marxist, that expression must have wakened familiar echoes. In Marxist terms, it is the vocabulary of the counter-revolution.

"The party of Order" is a term Karl Marx applied in analyzing the failure of the democratic revolution in France in 1848, when the workers of Paris took to the barricades and helped overthrow a king. Four months later those proletarian revolutionaries were put down by government troops in bloody street fighting, and France slid back into authoritarian government, eventually under Louis Napoleon.

Marx's explanation was that the sudden surge of the Parisian working people's grievances and hopes had frightened the rest of France — royalists, peasants middle classes. "All other classes and parties joined to form the party of Order," Marx derisively wrote. "They 'saved' society from the 'enemies of society.'

"Achievements of many generations, raised from the ashes, are collapsing into ruin," Januszki now exclaimed. "The self-preservation instinct of the nation must be taken into account. We must bind the hands of adventurers before they push the country into civil war."

Januszki had asked, "Was it not inevitable that the barracks and bivouacs, saber and mustache and uniform, would finally hit on the idea of saving society once and for all by proclaiming the supremacy of their own regime and thus entirely freezing civil society from the trouble of ruling itself?"

The outcome in Poland will have nothing to do with the class struggle, since the fundamental reality of Polish politics remains the Soviet Army. But Marx would have understood that unhappy fact perfectly. Most of Poland was incorporated into the Russian Empire several decades before he was born, and it would remain there until several decades after he died.

©1982, The Washington Post

Military repression of Polish uprisings was a recurrent phenomenon of 19th century political life. Marx argued that the cause of Polish national liberation was indistinguishable from the cause of Polish democracy.

A sense of Poland's tragic history, and a sharp sympathy for its people's tenacity, deeply embedded in the traditions of the West European left. It finds expression currently in the unspoken denunciations of the Russian role in Poland by French Socialists.

Januszki said, after imposing martial law, that "the Military Council for National Salvation is resolute in ensuring internal calm and safety of the country." Louis Napoleon had said, in similar circumstances, "Above all else, France demands tranquillity."

In one case as in the other, Marx, whose analyses were not always wrong, would have recognized the authentic voice of the party of Order.

©1982, The Washington Post

They Heard Too Late

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A private report from Warsaw, based on access to high-level information, said Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski was on the verge of suicide about 10 days ago. According to this account, he was in a state of despair when he learned that miners were killed and workers were solemnly enraged at what he said was a regime of national salvation.

It is impossible to prove, but it is credible. Jaruzelski's prestige, which brought him to the leadership, was founded on previous refusal to order Polish soldiers to use force against Poles.

The report said he was appalled at the way application of martial law was getting out of hand and closing down Poland's prospects. There has been indirect confirmation from the army newspaper, one of the few papers allowed to publish after the coup, which declared that "revenge is not in the spirit of Socialism" and denounced unspecified acts of reprisal under the guise of establishing order.

There is considerably more indirect confirmation that while the coup was thoroughly and carefully planned, there was little if any thought beforehand as to how the regime would then proceed to meet the country's distress.

"Obviously," a lifelong Polish Communist told me shortly after the Dec. 13 coup, "Gen. Jaruzelski has a political plan. It hinges on Lech Walesa."

But as Walesa had capitulated from the start, what difference would it make to the country's chances? "That's true," the loyalist said. "Then Walesa would be finished, too."

That is the point. It is now sufficiently obvious that there was no real plan to advance Poland's revival, only to suppress a popular demand for reform. Whether the suppression was ordered by Moscow or undertaken by Poles trying to head off another occupation is secondary. The only option was who must take responsibility for suppression, not whether the Soviet Union would allow it to be avoided.

Further word from Warsaw is that the party remains bitterly divided. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who turned to Bonn last week in search of indulgence, is the best-known reformist in the current leadership. For years he argued discreetly about the need to open up the system and even to question the dogma of "the leading role of the party" so as to admit an invitation of competence and good will.

That was long before even a thought of Solidarity existed. Rakowski has always been on what might be called the inner fringe, fighting hard-line adversaries who refused to yield an inch, and resisting those who demanded more

than seemed obtainable. In the first few days of total information blackout, there even seemed to be a possibility that the military with its nationalist tradition was going to use its power to overwhelm the party troglodytes, those who had repeatedly subverted the compromise that moderates in both the regime and Solidarity seemed to be seeking.

Now, too many people have been interned. Too many decrees have been issued. The security forces, an ominous East European phrase quite distinct from the conscript armed forces, have regained the power to terrorize.

So what is left to the Rakowskis and even the Jaruzelskis, beyond trying to cajole the West into maintaining subsidy for a bankrupt regime? Didn't they know how Poles would react? How could they fail to know, from their own lifetimes as well as their country's history, that open opposition could be quelled, but cooperation could not be commanded?

A clandestine Solidarity tract, which reached Paris from Warsaw, offers 15 points of advice on passive resistance. The theme is: "Follow the most idiotic instructions to the letter. Don't try to solve problems ... The stupidity of the rules is your surest ally."

"Work slowly; criticize the disorder and inefficiency of the bosses; leave all decisions to the military commanders and collaborators; drown them with questions; tell them your doubts; don't think for them; play dumb."

If that is countercultural, it has been going on for a long time. It is the instinctive reaction of Poles who felt too long that they were not allowed to work for themselves and their country, that they had to serve a regime whose aims they cannot share.

The essential idea of "renewal" in Poland was to reverse that state of affairs peacefully, and to provide an encouraging outlet for energies.

But again and again, the leadership didn't know. They could scarcely know, because by definition the regime was based on frightening people into silence and where possible into flattening lip-service.

There are huge implications, affecting what may be only a mura of power-bloc stability in this dangerous world.

There are also small implications, but no one escapes them. From ruler all down the pecking order, refusing to hear leads to not knowing. That is why it takes free speech, however unpleasant, to make society fruitful. Order is one thing, and armies are trained to obtain it. Then what? Those who don't know can't obtain more.

©1982, The New York Times

GENERAL Wojciech Jaruzelski

Jaruzelski (pronounced VOYTS-yeck yar-ZEEL-skee) was born on July 6, 1923, in the Lublin district to a landowning family proud of the sons it had sent into military service. After joining the Soviet-sponsored Polish First Army in 1943 as an infantry officer, he took part in the liberation of Warsaw and later in fighting on the Oder and the Elbe.

He joined the party in 1948. In 1960, with his appointment as chief political commissar of the armed forces, his career took on

After being the youngest Polish general, he was awarded his fourth star on his appointment as defense minister in 1968. In the party, he entered the Central Committee in 1964, becoming an alternate Politburo member in 1970 and a full member in 1978.

A reputation as a moderate —

©1982, The New York Times



Meanwhile, Trouble Back at the Pentagon

By William V. Kennedy

WASHINGTON — There is a dichotomy between the honor code taught to the cadets at West Point and life as it is lived by the officer corps of the Army.

The cadet who lies, cheats or steals, or who fails to report someone else who is guilty of such conduct, is dismissed. Possibly as early as the age of 17, his or her life is blighted by a stain that may never be completely removed. Yet the captain, the lieutenant colonel or the general who reports a command ready to perform its mission when it is not is more likely to be promoted than removed.

At the center of this dichotomy is the army's readiness reporting system. That system is built around a subjective judgment by the commander. In short, the commander at each echelon must certify at specified intervals that his command can or cannot do its job.

It goes against the grain of American society to say, "No, sir. I cannot do that job." The longer one is in command, the greater the pressure to report that the command is better off today than it was when the reporting officer arrived, even though the opposite may be the case. The result is a continuing round of deception and self-deception that has reached dangerous proportions not only for the individuals concerned but for the Army and the United States as a whole.

There is, for one thing, an accumulating body of evidence that the M-1 "Abrams" tank is not the preferred choice of many, possibly the most experienced armor leaders. Over and over again as a member of the Army War College faculty and since then as a military journalist, I have heard the opinion expressed by combat arms colonels that the United States should have bought the West German Leopard 2 "off the shelf" and saved millions if not billions of dollars in the costs of research, development and acquisition.

Recent reports from the General Accounting Office raise serious questions about the M-1, in contrast to the generally excellent performance of the Leopard tanks from their inception.

Yet the leadership of the Army has sought



Michel Piccoli (left), Gerard Lanvin and Jean-Pierre Kalfon in "Une Etrange affaire."

'Strange Affair' Is Enigmatic Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Une Etrange affaire" shows the capital-labor confrontation with the personnel in business suits instead of overalls. Elevated to the white-collar realm, its message is the same: Beware of the boss.

The boss — or *patron* — has become such a standard heavy of the French movies that the mere sight of him induces a shudder. The specimen on exhibit here has an oily, worldly veneer, but despite his polite manner he is a Simon Legree carrying a portfolio in place of a bullwhip.

When he takes over a department-store chain, his employees are in a dither, tremblingly speculating on what he will do. As expected he fires and hires, but the story dizzyingly revolves around the satanic control he wields over one wage slave.

This victim, an ambitious young man, toils in the firm's publicity office. Contentedly married to a bright and adoring wife, he is estranged from her and from his family and friends by his new,

U.S. Bass in Met Debut

United Press International

NEW YORK — Simon Estes, 43, Iowa-born bass who has sung lead roles in Europe since 1974, made his Metropolitan Opera debut Monday as the Landgrave Hermann in "Tannhäuser."

New Data Strongly Tie Diet to Heart Disease

Lowering Cholesterol Can Reduce Risk of Attacks, Oslo Study Finds

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A major study in Norway has shown more persuasively than any previous experiment that eating less fats and cholesterol can reduce the chances of suffering a heart attack or of dying suddenly from heart disease. The study also showed a similar benefit from stopping smoking or reducing the number of cigarettes smoked.

The study, conducted in Oslo among more than 1,200 healthy men who had high levels of cholesterol in their blood, is considered by experts in the United States to be the best evidence to date of the

Gasoline Thefts Huge, Soviet Official Reports

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union suffers huge losses of gasoline every year because of carelessness and theft, a Soviet official has been reported as saying.

An article published Tuesday in the newspaper *Socialist Industrial* quoted the official as saying that it was common for workers using gasoline and administrators who distribute it to falsify the amount of gas used on a job and sell the difference.

Shyness May Start at Birth, U.S. Expert Says

By Cristina Russell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Some infants who are shy or fearful may be born that way, and this characteristic may persist through childhood and adolescence, according to Dr. Jerome Kagan, a Harvard University researcher.

Dr. Kagan said that recent research with children pinpoints shyness as one of the "more permanent" temperamental qualities.

In a study of 2-year-olds he found more than 10 percent to be "very inhibited," and more than one-third of them appeared to be "biologically predisposed," either through inheritance or stresses on

life-saving value of changing dietary habits. After five years, the men in the experimental group had a 47-percent lower rate of heart attacks and sudden deaths than did a comparable group of men who served as controls.

Previous studies were mostly conducted with smaller groups, among men living in institutions or among those who had already suffered one heart attack. In 1980, the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences concluded that no study had yet convincingly shown a life-saving benefit of dietary changes designed to reduce cholesterol levels in the blood.

The study, conducted at the University of Minnesota and a director of several major studies in the United States, described the Norwegian study as well designed and neatly executed. He said that it showed for the first time the benefits of dietary change in a large group of dietary, noninstitutionalized men.

The men were then randomly assigned either to an experimental or to a control group. The experimental group was given guidance on stopping smoking and advised to follow a cholesterol-lowering diet.

The dietary recommendations included substituting skim milk for whole milk, eating no more than one egg a week, using polyunsaturated oil for cooking and baking, eating fruit for dessert, making sandwiches on high-fiber bread using fish or vegetable filling or low-fat cheese or meat, and relying on main dishes of fish, whole meat and low-fat meat with potatoes and vegetables.

No drugs were used and no recommendations were made for changing exercise habits or losing weight, which changed only minimally in the five-year period.

Overall, five years later cholesterol levels were 13 percent lower

in the experimental group, averaging 263 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood — and 80 percent of them smoked cigarettes.

An analysis of the subjects' regular diets showed that most consumed foods high in saturated fat and cholesterol, which tend to raise cholesterol levels in the blood. Prominent in their diets were butter, sausage, high-fat cheese, eggs and whole milk. By contrast, polyunsaturated fats, which help to lower cholesterol levels in the blood, were infrequently consumed.

The men were then randomly assigned either to an experimental or to a control group. The experimental group was given guidance on stopping smoking and advised to follow a cholesterol-lowering diet.

The dietary recommendations included substituting skim milk for whole milk, eating no more than one egg a week, using polyunsaturated oil for cooking and baking, eating fruit for dessert, making sandwiches on high-fiber bread using fish or vegetable filling or low-fat cheese or meat, and relying on main dishes of fish, whole meat and low-fat meat with potatoes and vegetables.

No drugs were used and no recommendations were made for changing exercise habits or losing weight, which changed only minimally in the five-year period.

Overall, five years later cholesterol levels were 13 percent lower

in the experimental group, averaging 263 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood as against 341 in the control group. Triglyceride levels, another risk factor in heart disease, had also dropped substantially in the experimental group, and the ratio of protective HDL cholesterol to harmful LDL cholesterol had risen.

Those men who experienced the greatest drop in cholesterol levels had adhered most closely to the dietary recommendations, according to the research team. The team from the Oslo Department of Health and the Life Insurance Companies' Institute for Medical Statistics, was directed by Dr. L. Hjermann.

60% of Difference

The team cited the consumption of less saturated fat (mostly animal fat) as the single most influential dietary change. They calculated that dietary changes accounted for 60 percent of the difference in the number of heart attacks and heart deaths suffered by the two groups of men.

Changes in smoking habits were less dramatic, accounting for approximately 25 percent of the reduction in heart disease. The average consumption of tobacco per man fell 45 percent in the experimental group, but only 25 percent of the group completely stopped smoking.

Overall, five years later cholesterol levels were 13 percent lower

in the mother during pregnancy, to extreme shyness.

Many children go through a shy period during the first year or so, Dr. Kagan said Monday, but in the children he studied the most inhibited ones often continued at age 2 and beyond to be shy of visitors and eager to stay close to their mothers.

More than one-third of the inhibited children later became less fearful, but those children who may have been born with a tendency toward this trait were less likely to grow out of it, he said in a presentation at an American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Washington.

This group of children has been followed thus far to the age of 3½ years and will continue to be studied after entering school, he said.

He noted that other studies have shown that identical twins are "more similar in their tendency to be shy or outgoing" than fraternal twins.

That tendency might be inherited or could result, he suggested, from prenatal influences in the womb caused by physical or psychological stress in the mother.

The nervous system begins development, he said, in the fifth or sixth week after conception.

Difference Continued

Dr. Kagan cited another long-term study that he conducted in which a group of children was followed from birth to adulthood. He found that a small group — seven boys out of 36 — who were "extremely inhibited and shy during

the first three years of life" continued to be different throughout childhood and adolescence. As adults, he said, they "chose less traditional masculine vocations" and were less likely to be good at things such as athletics. Because "this is the only evidence I know of that implies continuity of this temperamental disposition from infancy through adulthood, it should be viewed with some caution," he emphasized.

Another researcher at the session, Stephen J. Suomi of the University of Wisconsin, presented data on monkeys suggesting that some may be genetically predisposed toward being "up-right" or "fearful."

This group of children has been followed thus far to the age of 3½ years and will continue to be studied after entering school, he said.

He noted that other studies have shown that identical twins are "more similar in their tendency to be shy or outgoing" than fraternal twins.

That tendency might be inherited or could result, he suggested, from prenatal influences in the womb caused by physical or psychological stress in the mother.

The nervous system begins development, he said, in the fifth or sixth week after conception.

U.S. Will Appeal Decision on ERA

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department said it will appeal a U.S. judge's ruling that Congress violated the Constitution when it extended the deadline for ratifying the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

J. Paul McGrath, head of the department's civil division, said Monday a decision was made to appeal the ruling by U.S. District

Skimming the History of Milk Since the Neolithic Era

THE NEOLITHIC era was gastronomically, perhaps the most inventive humankind has ever known. It saw the creation of the first cooking vessels that could withstand being placed over flames; it was distinguished by the first deliberate use of seasoning; and it is believed that, during this age people began to practice the art of milking.

At first cows were milked from behind, as sheep and goats are today; but cows convinced their milkers of the un wisdom of this method about 5,000 years ago, and a flanking movement was execut ed.

The steppes of Eurasia constituted the great milk reservoir of the ancient world. Excellent for pasture, but for little else, they were crisscrossed by nomads and their herds as far back as history goes. It was from the steppes that the Aryans, great consumers of milk and curds, entered India about 1750 B.C., bringing their cattle with them.

Clifford Butter

The climate of India should not have seemed propitious to a food so perishable at high temperatures; India developed *ghee*, the clarified butter that keeps even in warm climates. The cattle of the steppes were less resistant than *ghee*, and gave way little by little to the indigenous tropical animals of India, better adapted to the weather of the subcontinent.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean, where the climate also seemed little suited to milk, the earliest knowledge we have of its presence is provided by a milking scene on a frieze at Ur dated 2900

B.C. A similar representation appears on an Egyptian sarcophagus of the 11th dynasty, about 2000 B.C.

Georges and Germaine Blond believe that milk was "a rare treat" for the ancient Egyptians, and that they had neither butter nor cheese. No equivalent of *ghee* appeared in

WAVERLEY ROOT

this region, where, if there was milk at all, it was much less used than in India. The Egyptians may have made curds, which keep better than whole milk.

The word "butter" in the Old Testament is sometimes thought to be a mistranslation of a Hebrew word that actually meant "curds," but there are numerous biblical references to what must have been liquid milk — for instance Jacob's prediction that the teeth of Judah would be "white with milk," which symbolized plenty; and the description of Canaan as "a land flowing with milk and honey."

Job was certainly talking of a liquid when he said, "Hast thou not poured me out as milk, and curdled me like cheese?"

Lack of Pasture

In Greece, not overburdened with good pasture land, only goat's and sheep's milk seems to have been used. Ancient Greek writings do not mention cow's milk; nobody drank it, not even infants. When a baby could not be breastfed it was given goat's milk.

At the 13th-century Tatars, Marco Polo wrote, "live on meat and milk and game and on Pharaoh's rats [a sort of mongoose]. They have no objection to

eating the flesh of boars and dogs and drinking mare's milk . . . When they are going on a long expedition, they carry no baggage with them. They each carry two leather flasks to hold the milk they have been provided by a special herd of white mare's.

Unhygienic Conditions

Little whole milk was used from the 17th to the 19th centuries because people were afraid of it. The conditions in which it was produced, kept and sold were unhygienic in the extreme both in Europe and in the United States.

(The first settlers in Virginia brought goats with them and added milk were imported in 1624; three cows and a bull; by 1640 cattle were plentiful there.)

Important in Sahara

For a similar reason, milk and its derivatives became important foods in what might have been another unlikely area for a food perishable in hot climates — the Sahara and its adjoining regions.

In 1477 a French traveler reported with some surprise that he had come upon sizable herds of cattle in the region of Timbuktu, now in western Algeria.

Sallust had been surprised too, in the first century B.C., by the ability of the Numidians to get along without salt; they got it from milk, which contains 1.6 grams per liter. The nomads of the Sahara, like those of the Eurasian steppes, travel with their herds and are dependent to a large extent on their milk; but it is provided not by mares, but by goats and camels.

In Europe milk was not much in evidence in the Middle Ages, partly because the cows of those days were sparse producers. The lords had herds of cattle, but the cows did well to give enough milk in a week to make a pound of butter. Whole milk was usually not drunk, but buttermilk was.

Fit Only for Cooking

In medieval England and Germany, milk, butter and cheese were looked upon as unfit for any but the simplest cooking. The English were more receptive than the Germans to dairy products (which they called "white meat"), perhaps because they had more of them. Everywhere in England cows could be grazed on the village commons; milk became a victim of snobbery because it was available to any peasant who could acquire a cow even if he had no land to graze it.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment. Write or fax us.

Or call us

Joachim Goldenstein

diamondexport

Established 1928

Pelikanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp

Belgium Tel.: 03 34.97.51

Telex: 21775 syl b.

at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal

1958

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Our editors would like to hear from you

Interested in the arts and in leisure activities?

Keeping up with the latest new restaurants? New movies and new plays? Do you turn quickly to Art Buchwald, Russell Baker and William Safire or is it the bridge column or the comics that get top priority?

Arts and leisure coverage is one area where the interests of our readers are diverse. We hope the questionnaire below will help us understand them better. Whether you regularly read our features or not, your response will be helpful — and greatly appreciated.

What are your regular sources of arts and leisure information?

PLEASE CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY

International Herald Tribune

Other daily newspaper(s) (please specify)

Weekly magazine(s) (please specify)

Monthly magazine(s) (please specify)

Radio/Television/Other (please specify)

Here is a selection of arts and leisure topics that are covered in the International Herald Tribune.

Please indicate how often you read each article in the newspaper.

</th

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	In	\$ Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	Chg.	Div.	Out.	Cost
446 AAR	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
446 ACF	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
146 AM Int'l	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
370 AMR	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
119 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
170 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
276 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8
126 AMT	1.74			12	12.0	11.5	11.8	11.7	0.1			11.8

Soviet Gold Sales Up Sharply

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — Beset by economic difficulties, including the troubles in Poland, the Soviet Union has been selling gold heavily in recent months.

Although precise figures are not available, analysts say Soviet sales have risen from about 90 metric tons in 1980 to perhaps 200 tons last year, much of it marketed in the final three months.

The sharp increase, gold market participants say, has contributed heavily to the current weakness in gold prices, which slipped in London from \$400 on Monday, to \$395.50, before climbing back to \$403.50 Tuesday. Gold sold at \$435 Oct. 1; last January the price was around \$580 and two years ago, gold was at \$850.

"What surprised people was that the volume of the sales was higher than anticipated," said Guy Field of Derby & Co., a London dealer. "With the political events, in particular, one could have anticipated higher prices otherwise."

Second to South Africa

As recently as November, the Union Bank of Switzerland estimated that 1981 Soviet sales would amount to only 160 tons. Currently, Soviet gold production is about 300 tons annually, 60 tons of which is used domestically. That makes it second only to South Africa, which produced an estimated 650 tons last year.

The Soviet Union has traditionally sold varying amounts in foreign markets to earn hard currencies to help finance heavy demands for foreign goods and to take advantage of prices it considers favorable.

The decline in currency holdings, analysts here said, resulted in turn from a marked deterioration in the Soviet balance of payments, which was thought to be as much as \$8 billion in deficit in 1981, after a modest surplus in 1980.

The Soviet Union itself acknowledged last fall that the gap with the West totaled \$3.66 billion in the first half of 1981, more than double the 1980 level. Imports were up 20 percent while exports rose by only 7.4 percent, according to the Soviet figures.

Variety of Reasons

The experts here attributed the Soviet difficulties to a variety of factors, including record grain prices, disappointing oil revenues and the Polish difficulties. The Soviet Union also has incurred heavy military expenditures as a result of its intervention in Afghanistan.

The fall in gold prices itself has required larger sales by the Soviet Union in order to obtain the same quantity of foreign exchange.

Although no reliable estimates are available, experts here are convinced that the Soviet Union has been heavily supporting Poland during its economic crisis. In September, the Russians said their trade surplus with Poland in the first half of 1981 was \$1.13 billion, virtually equal to the \$1.14 billion surplus for all of 1980. Analysts here wonder how much of those imports Poland was able to pay for.

Since then, bankers have reported small but continuing payments by the Poles toward their foreign bank debt. Bankers here believe those payments could only have been made with Soviet assistance. Polish foreign currency reserves totaled only \$346 million as of June 30, according to the Bank of England.

"There's no doubt in my mind that they are giving funds to Poland in a substantial way," said one American banker in London.

The Polish situation has further encouraged Russian gold sales by reducing to a trickle Russian borrowing in foreign credit markets.



The New York Times
E-COM technicians operate a computer terminal that instructs system to transmit messages stored in tape machines behind.

Postal Service in U.S. Starts Electronic Mail Deliveries

By Ernest Holsendolph

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service, after years of delay, Monday began its electronic mail service for commercial users, in the face of criticism and court action.

Called E-COM, for electronic computer-originated mail, the new service provides high-volume commercial customers the ability to transmit messages to post offices, computer to computer, for final delivery by first-class mail anywhere in the 48 contiguous states in two days or less. More than 100 companies and institutions have signed up to obtain the service.

Postal Service officials said they would wait 24 hours before assessing the service's first day of operation.

Karen Demoto, director of the E-COM service, said Monday that volume is expected to reach 20 million to 30 million pieces in the next year, and the growth should make

it possible to recover capital costs of about \$40 million in five years.

Postmaster General William F. Bolger hailed the service Monday as "a new chapter in the Postal Service's 206-year history" and "a unique partnership with the private sector."

110 Million Places

He said that the Postal Service, an independent government organization, is already considering improvements, such as an expansion of the handling capacity, now expected to be about 110 million pieces a year, and the addition of service to Hawaii and Alaska.

Responding to critics, and to the Justice Department, which tried in vain last week to block Monday's inauguration of the service, the postmaster general offered assurances that the agency will not rush headlong into electronic mail and will not operate the E-COM.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Canada's Arctic Oil Enigma: Just How Big Is the Bonanza?

By Stanley Meisler

Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO — In the view of many analysts, 1981 was supposed to be the year that Canada finally found out if a great oil bonanza really lies beneath its remote and forbidding Arctic region. But the year has come and gone with the question still unanswered.

Nonetheless, that uncertainty has not diminished the oil companies' public show of optimism. Nor has the federal government betrayed any loss of faith. It seems as determined as ever to encourage oil exploration in the Arctic.

The uncertainty was supposed to have been cleared up in November when Dome Petroleum, the main explorer in the Beaufort Sea, described the results of its 1981 drilling as "positive confirmation of major potential on Dome interest land."

Dome published estimates from consultants that between 1.8 billion and 4.5 billion barrels of oil lay at its Kipanor structure in the Beaufort Sea, and between 2 billion and 5 billion barrels of oil lay at its Koakpuk structure in the sea.

But there was some hesitation by others about the significance of those estimates. Jennifer Lewington, the respected energy writer of The Globe and Mail of Toronto, concluded that the results, "though indicating large oil potential, leave doubt whether the discoveries are large enough to warrant commercial production."

Under Canada's year-old National Energy Program, the federal government is subsidizing exploration of the Arctic and offshore Newfoundland. The subsidies are more generous to Canadians than to foreigners; the federal government subsidizes 80 percent of the exploration costs for a Canadian company like Dome.

There seems little doubt that there are great reservoirs of oil off Newfoundland, and the government, in its policy, is gambling that there can be finds of equal size in the Arctic.

At present, there are two main areas of oil interest in the Canadian Arctic: the Arctic archipelago known as the Queen Elizabeth Islands, a vast, sparsely populated part of the world north of the 75th parallel, and the Beaufort Sea.

Ice is the main problem in both areas, and it is a formidable problem.

The ice of the Arctic archipelago and the ice of the Beaufort Sea cre-

U.S. Studies 'Reciprocity' in Trade Strategy

By Art Pine

AP-Dow Jones

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing a series of foreign-trade offensive aimed at prodding Western Europe and Japan to open their markets to more U.S. goods.

At the same time, U.S. officials are considering adopting a new "reciprocity" strategy, penalizing countries that do not open their doors to U.S. businesses by limiting those countries' access to the U.S. market.

The new, aggressive approach comes amid a worldwide recession that has made the U.S. trading partners reluctant, if not sure to refuse, to reduce trade barriers further. If anything, the sentiment in Europe is to increase protection for domestic industry.

But as the recession hits harder frustration is growing, particularly in Congress, over U.S. inability to open more foreign markets to U.S. goods.

Proponents of the reciprocity strategy argue it is nothing more than the "fair trade" approach called for by U.S. businesses for decades. But previous administrations and Congresses have rejected the idea, and critics say it would mark a departure from the Reagan administration's foreign-trade plan for 1983.

U.S. efforts to get Japan to open its markets have failed before. But this time, the United States has a new tactic: Instead of seeking concessions on specific items, such as citrus exports, it will prod the Japanese to reconsider their entire import policy.

The U.S. agenda for Western Europe is less sweeping but potentially just as frustrating. Despite the continuing high unemployment there, the administration plans to revive three longstanding trade disputes, involving subsidies for agriculture, textiles and steel.

U.S. officials also hope to convene a ministerial-level conference next November to review the 1978 international agreement that low-

ered tariffs and other trade restrictions. Such a conference could open the way for a new round of talks — possibly in 1984 or later — aimed at reducing subtle barriers to trade in services and to international investment.

The United States wants primarily to talk about reducing restrictions on trade in services; paring "performance requirements" that force foreign-owned companies to buy locally or hire minimum numbers of local workers; and setting new rules for trade in high-technology goods and services.

Ambitious Agenda

Mr. Brock concedes the whole agenda is an ambitious one, but he insists new initiatives are needed to maintain a healthy flow of world trade. While contending the United States has not yet turned protectionist, he notes Congress is becoming impatient.

"A lot of things are coming to bear, both negative and positive," Mr. Brock says. "The trade pressures are the most intense we've had since the early 1970s. There'll be a lot to do just to keep the system working."

Yet trade experts are contending the whole approach may not even be legal under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which regulates world trade.

Mr. Brock concedes the reciprocity issue "would have to be handled carefully" even under the best of circumstances. GATT rules allow countries to retaliate against other nations' trade barriers only on a case-by-case basis. And the rules do not cover banking and investment.

The administration already has begun prodding U.S. trading partners for consideration of its 1982 agenda. At Mr. Brock's invitation, trade ministers from the United States, Japan and Canada will meet in Florida, Jan. 15-16.

Initiative Unclear

How hard the administration will push the reciprocity idea is not clear yet. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige says he is advocating the plan strongly, but other strategists, including William Brock, the special trade representative, seem more cautious.

If the policy-makers proceed as proposed, the United States would

allow countries to retaliate against other nations' trade barriers only on a case-by-case basis. And the rules do not cover banking and investment.

The administration already has begun prodding U.S. trading partners for consideration of its 1982 agenda. At Mr. Brock's invitation, trade ministers from the United States, Japan and Canada will meet in Florida, Jan. 15-16.

Analysts said that while the recent money supply growth is not particularly alarming, there is concern about the strong growth that is anticipated for early January. Most analysts forecast that the M-

Mexico, Venezuela, Algeria Cut Prices for Their Crude

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Three top oil-producing nations, Mexico, Venezuela and Algeria, are reported to have cut the price of their crude.

Pemex, Mexico's state-owned oil monopoly, announced Monday a \$2-a-barrel cut in its heavy export crude in the face of dwindling demand on the world market. The price of its Maya crude was lowered from \$26.50 to \$28.50 a barrel retroactive to Jan. 1.

Venezuela, according to industry sources Tuesday, has also reduced the price of some of its heavier crudes, trimming between 29 cents and 90 cents a barrel on a variety of grades, with most of the cuts coming in the 70-cent-a-barrel range.

And sources reported Tuesday that Algeria has notified customers it cut its crude oil price by 50 cents a barrel to \$37 effective Jan. 1.

The Algerian cut, coming after weeks of discussions with oil company executives, matched Libya's price for a similar quality crude. But it failed to end the price advantage enjoyed by Nigeria, which is charging \$36.50 a barrel for its top-grade crude that is of similar quality.

Mexico's cut will cost the coun-

try about \$700,000 daily on exports of 1.4 million barrels. Mexico cut the price of Maya crude \$6 per barrel during 1981.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
Equity on
January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
December 31, 1981:
\$241,171.08
after all charges

For information call or write Royal TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 268-1041.
TELEX 687173 UNW.
TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Machine International LTD.

TAPMAN

Mexico's cut will cost the coun-

try about \$700,000 daily on exports of 1.4 million barrels. Mexico cut the price of Maya crude \$6 per barrel during 1981.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
Equity on
January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
December 31, 1981:
\$241,171.08
after all charges

For information call or write Royal TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 268-1041.
TELEX 687173 UNW.
TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Machine International LTD.

TAPMAN

Mexico's cut will cost the coun-

try about \$700,000 daily on exports of 1.4 million barrels. Mexico cut the price of Maya crude \$6 per barrel during 1981.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
Equity on
January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
December 31, 1981:
\$241,171.08
after all charges

For information call or write Royal TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 268-1041.
TELEX 687173 UNW.
TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Machine International LTD.

TAPMAN

Mexico's cut will cost the coun-

try about \$700,000 daily on exports of 1.4 million barrels. Mexico cut the price of Maya crude \$6 per barrel during 1981.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
Equity on
January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
December 31, 1981:
\$241,171.08
after all charges

For information call or write Royal TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 268-1041.
TELEX 687173 UNW.
TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Machine International LTD.

TAPMAN

Mexico's cut will cost the coun-

try about \$700,000 daily on exports of 1.4 million barrels. Mexico cut the price of Maya crude \$6 per barrel during 1981.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
Equity on
January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
December 31, 1981:
\$241,171.08
after all charges

For information call or write Royal TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 268-1041.
TELEX 687173 UNW.
TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Machine International LTD.

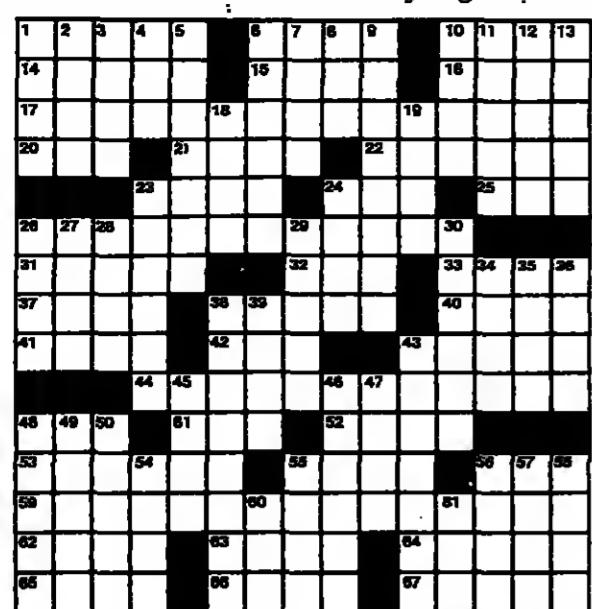
TAPMAN

Mexico's cut will cost the coun-

try about \$700,000 daily on exports of 1.4 million barrels. Mexico cut the price of Maya crude \$6 per barrel during 1981.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
A MANAGED
COMMODITY ACCOUNT
Equity on
January 1, 1981:
\$100,000.00
Equity on
December 31, 1981:
\$241,171.08
after all charges

For information call or write Royal TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 268-1041.
TELEX 687173 UNW.
TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour Beatty Machine

CROSSWORD *Edited by Eugene T. Maleska*

ACROSS

- 1 Composed
- 6 Basics
- 10 Epithet for Alexander Pope
- 14 TV's Mrs. Muir, *Hope*
- 15 Dragnet
- 16 What hip-huggers hug
- 17 Finished
- 20 Kin of epsilon
- 21 Schubert specialty
- 22 Jamaican rock style
- 23 Bossy's abode
- 24 Pose
- 25 —nod (drown)
- 26 Finish
- 31 Penon
- 32 Author Sandra Rama
- 33 H.R.E. name
- 37 Fields, to Agrippa
- 38 Shute V.I.P.'s
- 40 Stunt plane's maneuver
- 41 Shaver
- 42 Coppola's "Apocalypse"
- 43 Epithet for Clemenceau
- 44 Finis
- 45 Some day times
- 51 Bask
- 52 Colorful food fish

DOWN

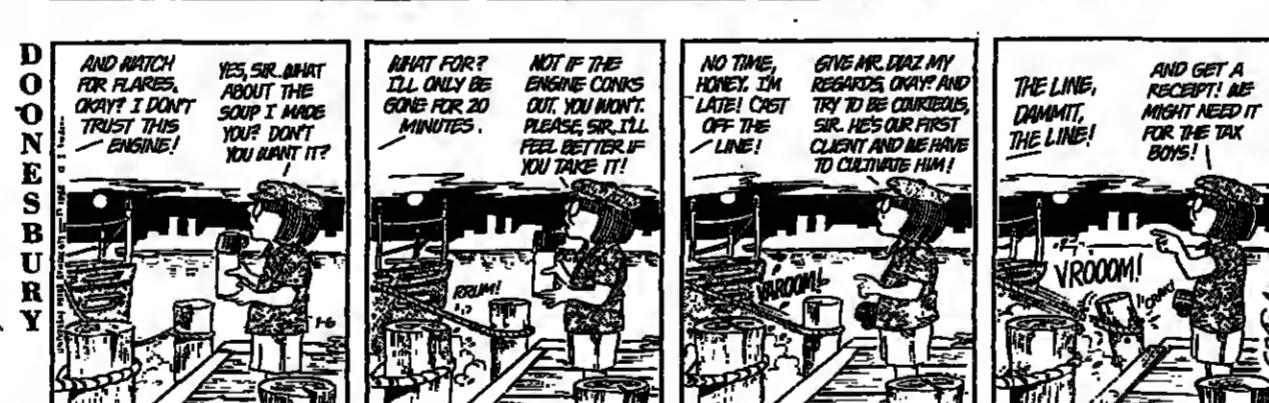
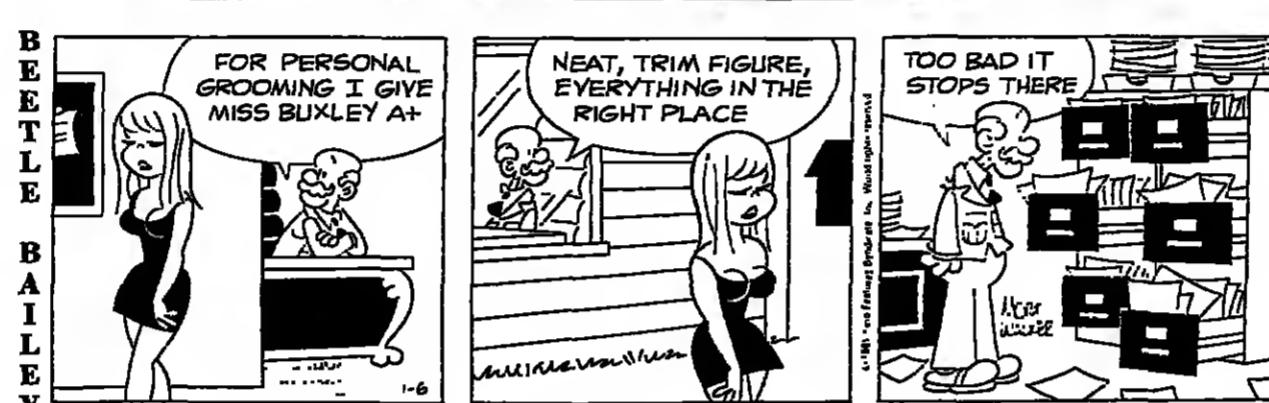
- 1 Wild plum
- 2 Tight as a drum
- 3 Theatrical org.
- 4 Kelly's "Pogo"
- 5 Take the air out
- 6 Goddess of wisdom
- 7 Engendered
- 8 Pony
- 9 Fraudulent
- 10 Kind of nut
- 11 True
- 12 Peninsula often in the news
- 13 Called via a bellhop
- 18 Cicero's famous scribe
- 19 N.B.A. team
- 23 Opinion
- 24 Knock verbally
- 53 Fetter for a steed or a steer
- 55 Spill over
- 56 See
- 58 Fini
- 62 Trivet piece
- 63 "Heart," 1964 song
- 64 Fairbanks role: 1920
- 65 Sole
- 66 Targets of gypsy moths, e.g.
- 67 Pierce
- 26 Primer, for one
- 27 Bacchanal's bash
- 28 Z, for 64 Across
- 29 Traffic-jam verb
- 30 Prehistoric tool
- 34 Vestment for Virgil
- 35 Convex moldings
- 36 Command from a D.D.S.
- 38 Derogatory suggestion
- 39 Wind sound
- 43 On which daring people fly
- 45 Spanish land area
- 46 Side that a person is on
- 47 Atop
- 48 Kind of finish
- 49 "—O," Claude Akins TV series
- 50 What Circe cast
- 54 The bunted
- 55 Where Mt. Rushmore looms
- 56 Prepared for action
- 57 Tobe, to Beauvoir
- 58 Thunderous cheerleader
- 59 Ceres or Luma
- 60 Ceres or Luma
- 61 Finished first

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	C	F	Foggy	MADRID	C	F
ALGERS	19	14	7	MARINA	12	5
AMSTERDAM	19	14	7	MEXICO CITY	24	15
ANKARA	5	32	3-37	MIAMI	25	26
ATHENS	14	5	7	MILAN	4	3
AWAKER	22	18	24	MONTREAL	18	12
BEIRUT	19	14	7	MUNICH	19	12
BELGRADE	11	5	2	NAIROBI	14	9
BERLIN	15	35	2-34	MASSAU	27	21
BOSTON	12	5	7	NEW DELHI	22	12
BRAZIL	12	5	7	NEW YORK	6	5
BUCHAREST	12	5	7	OSLO	14	12
BUDAPEST	8	46	4-29	PARIS	11	9
Buenos Aires	25	21	8-24	PEKING	5	2
CAPE TOWN	25	21	7-19	PRAGUE	4	2
CASABLANCA	25	21	7-9	REYKJAVIK	9	6
CHICAGO	25	28	1-12	SAO PAULO	22	12
COPENHAGEN	12	5	7	SEUL	5	3
CORONEL SOL	12	5	7	SHANGHAI	5	3
DAMASCUS	14	57	7-21	SINGAPORE	5	3
DUBLIN	11	57	6-43	STOCKHOLM	15	2
EDINBURGH	11	57	6-46	SYDNEY	20	12
EDMONTON	12	5	7	TAIPEI	17	12
GENEVA	9	48	7-21	TEL AVIV	12	4
HELSINKI	19	66	7-21	TOKYO	11	51
HONG KONG	19	66	7-57	TUNIS	16	14
HOUSTON	19	66	7-57	VENICE	7	5
ISRAEL	19	66	7-57	VIENNA	11	9
JERUSALEM	14	57	7-43	WAKAYAMA	5	4
LAS PALMAS	24	75	7-59	WASHINGTON	12	10
LIMA	23	70	7-53	ZURICH	9	8
LONDON	17	57	7-53			
LOS ANGELES	15	59	12-82			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1982



JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

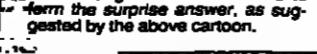
DORRA

BREPO

YASMIN

DEWLOP

MIGHT BE KNIT WITH SOME KINDS OF YARNS.

Print answer here: Yesterday's Jumble: FRAME, LEAVE, SLEIGH, CIRCUS
Answer: There's no waiting at this kind of restaurant—SELF-SERVICE

Imprint by P.T.O.: T. Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AT LEAST NOW WE KNOW HOTDOG LIKES SHRIMP...RIGHT, MOM?"

BOOKS

HEADING WEST

By Doris Betts. 359 pp. \$13.50.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HERE are three books quarreling inside this ambitious novel. They don't quite add up, as if they were children with doubts about whether they belong in the same family.

The first book is a taut psychological thriller with metaphysics on its mind. It asks us to imagine Nancy Finch, a 34-year-old librarian from North Carolina, disappointed in her sex life and oppressed by her domestic situation, who is kidnapped while on a vacation from conscience. Her kidnapper, a thief who calls himself Dwight, seems to lack any motive other than the impulse to do as he pleases whenever he wants to. He does not rape her, although, having headed west, one of them will die in the Grand Canyon. We can't, as if Betts has decided that it is time the Author of God left her characters alone to fumble their way to epiphany. But this author is still playing God and she has some nerve, after what she has done to the reader, to expect us to buy such arbitrary extenuations, such easy solace.

So here we are: Geography is long, people are short, art is elusive, guilt is tiresome, love conquers some of us and luck can be good. I believe all this, but it belongs in another, slicker novel than the one Betts began to write. The one she began to write was sad and splendid and very different from the valentine to human possibility with which she concludes. "God's welcome to judge us if he's got the nerve."

The third book, which is a subplot to the other two, is very modern. The modern novel, of course, seeks the abyss. What bigger abyss than the Grand Canyon, that huge mouth that end of innocence, that long fall through geologic time, that "indifferent" and "irresponsible" and "unreasonable" beauty? On her way to the abyss, Nancy Finch, "Stone County's tenth-rate Hunger Artist," a combination of Persephone and Sisyphus, looks into mirrors and volcanoes. She sees twins and ambiguity. She meets horses, wolves, snakes, the atom bomb and a judge-penitent for whom "the Ultimate West" is death. She escapes the "trivial" by embracing the extreme. She is ravished by the absence of God. Her dreams are convenient. This is a card catalog of modernism.

If we put the first book and the third together, we have something tidy and symbolic. Who else would lead us into the desert but Satan? Who else but God could Nancy be calling on all those pay telephones, with all those unanswered prayers? Maybe God himself has been kidnapped, if he's a wrong number or watching television and can't be bothered. "Heading West" would seem to be one long dying fall from grace, out of time and literature, a drowning.

As such, it compels. The unthinking Dwight is a perfect Nemesis; too many therapists have asked him the wrong questions. The California pediatrician Nancy meets in the mountains of New Mexico is perfectly ridiculous. The judge-penitent, whose name, alas, is Jolley, has been "saved" so often it's more like being pawned. I can't — I can't sustain it. The feeling evaporates. There is no health without terror. And Nancy herself, with her head full of books and her mouth full of wisecracks, is a wonderful character: "I want my life back."

Moreover, Doris Betts — who has distinguished herself with many excellent short stories and the occasional, disquieting novel — writes as well about the Grand Canyon as she does about the sulking God-haunted South. She hits the risky road with energy and lyrical precision. And she is remarkably funny in the middle of her dark symbolic. Flannery O'Connor and Ross Macdonald seldom make us laugh at the death of feeling.

But the second book, which uses up the last third of "Heading West," suggests that Betts is impatient with the modern novel, the Old South and all the theology in Nancy's head. She wants wise survivors and a happy ending. The Finch will be dragged by a man named Hunt — I wish the name of the characters were slightly less resonant to death. In real life, to be sure, we would all call the police and avoid the abyss. In a fiction as exacting as this one, however, we are likely to resent people who understand each other too quickly, who love with such aplomb. Their carelessness isn't really an answer to the Grand Canyon. We can't, as if Betts has decided that it is time the Author of God left her characters alone to fumble their way to epiphany. But this author is still playing God and she has some nerve, after what she has done to the reader, to expect us to buy such arbitrary extenuations, such easy solace.

So here we are: Geography is long, people are short, art is elusive, guilt is tiresome, love conquers some of us and luck can be good. I believe all this, but it belongs in another, slicker novel than the one Betts began to write. The one she began to write was sad and splendid and very different from the valentine to human possibility with which she concludes. She knows everything. I don't think I've missed her point; I just didn't want to get it.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 booksellers throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

Week	Title	Author	Work
1	AN INDIECENT OBSESSION	Colleen McCullough	1 11
2	THE SHIRE	John Irving	2 16
3	THE HOUSE	Irene Clegg	3 35
4	CUJO	Stephen King	4 24
5	NO TIME FOR TEARS	Cynthia Fleener	5 3
6	SPRING MOON	Betty Dao	6 7
7	REMEMBRANCE	Danielle Steel	7 9
8	GORKY PARK	Martin Cruz	8 19
9	RABBIT IS RICH	John Updike	9 19
10	THE CARDINAL SINS	Drew Greene	10 11
11	GO SLOWLY, COME BACK	TONY	11 2
12	THE LEGACY	Howard Fast	12 2
13	MASQUERADE	Kris Williams	13 36
14	THE LAST DAYS OF AMERICA	Paul Erdman	14 17
15	BREAD UP ON THE WATERS	Irwin Shaw	15 13

NONFICTION

1	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC	Shel Silver	1 9
2	THE LORD GOD MADE THEM ALL	James Herriot	2 35
3	COSMOS	Carl Sagan	3 60
4	A MURDER OF CROWS WITH A SIDE OF COCKNEY	Adrian and Roger Marshall	4 5
5	NEVER SAY-DIE! BOOK	Richard Simmons	5 48
6	THE WALK WEST: A Walk Across America	Peter and Barbara Jenkins	6 4
7	PATHFINDERS: HIGH SCHOOLS	Abigail Van Slych	7 9
8	THE BEST OF DEAR ABBY	Abigail Van Slych	8 6
9	LAID BACK IN WASHINGTON	TON	9 2
10	PIGGY'S GUIDE TO HIGH SCHOOL	Tom Wolfe	10 10
11	FROM BAUHAUS TO OUR HOUSE	Elvis	11 7
12	ELVIS	Albert Goldman	12 3
13	TEENAGE ROMANCE	Della Cresswell	13 4
14	ELIZABETH TAYLOR: The Last Star	Kathy Kelley	14 6
15			

One More Time: Golf's Scratch-Handicap Author Tees Off

By Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The 1982 professional golf tour begins this week in Tucson, Ariz., and the P.G. Wodehouse exhibit at the Pierpont Morgan Library in Manhattan winds down. There is a connection.

Golf, that embracingly inscrutable game, has influenced revolutions, religions and love affairs, or so it is writ in the canon of Pelham Grenville Wodehouse, the English humorist and creator of, among others, the butler Jeeves and the wizened sage, the Oldest Member.

The Oldest Member once remarked that "golf, like measles, should be caught young." Wodehouse followed that advice.

Young Oldie

He first took mastic-niblick in hand at the young age of 45 — young for him, since he lived to be 93. He died in 1975, and the museum exhibit, which closes Sunday, is a salute to him on his centenary.

Wodehouse never achieved better than an 18 handicap. "But how I loved the game," he said. "I have sometimes wondered if we of the riffraff don't get more pleasure out of it than the top-notchers."

"For an untouched like myself, two perfect drives in a round would wipe out all memory of sliced approach shots and foozed putts, whereas if Jack Nicklaus does a 64, he goes home and thinks morosely that if he had not just missed that eagle on the seventh, he would have had a 63."

Mosaics as 747s

Consequently, Wodehouse wrote with compassion about those involved in, as he termed it, the Eternal Quest for Scratch. There was, for example, the temperamental Mitchell Holmes, who "missed a putt because of the uproar of the butterflies in the adjoining meadow."

And there was Ralph Bingham, who set up a sudden-death match of one hole with

his bitter rival, Arthur Jukes. "Not so very sudden," explains Bingham. "It's a longish hole. We start on the first tee here and hole out in the town in the doorway of the Majestic Hotel in Royal Square. A distance, I imagine, of about 16 miles."

Wodehouse moved from England and lived for many years in Remsenburg, N.Y. He came to like baseball, and once described the "pleasing sight" of a pitcher, "poised on one foot in the attitude of a Saloma dancer, with one eye on the batter, the other gazing coldly at the man who was trying to steal third, uncurl abruptly like the mainspring of a watch and sweep over a swift one."

And American football? "I have never really taken to it," he said. "Not continuous enough for me. They make a play, then they discuss it for while."

But it was golf that among sports, captivated the Wodehouse imagination. One story had to do with a Russian named Brusiloff, who played a match that might have set off the revolution against capitalists and their capitalist game.

National Sport

"It was one day I play at Nizhni-Novgorod with the pro, against Lenin and Trotsky, and Trotsky had a two-inch putt for the hole," says Brusiloff.

"But just as he addresses the ball, someone in the crowd tries to assassinate Lenin with a revolver — you know, that is our great national sport, trying to assassinate Lenin with revolvers — and the bang puts Trotsky off his stroke and he goes five yards past the hole, and then Lenin, who is rather shaken, you understand, he misses again himself, and we win the hole and the match and I clean up 396 rubles, or 15 shillings, in your money. Some gamecock..."

To this day, golf in the Soviet Union is condemned as a bourgeois sport; anyone caught playing it is sent bag and sand wedge to a clubhouse in Siberia.

Wodehouse also informs, in "The Com-

ing of Gow," how King Melchiorazar of Com is inflicted by a strange but compulsive activity, which he soon proclaims the official religion of his land.

Chanting Cheerleaders

At each full moon, worshippers of the great Gow chant this psalm:

Oh, praises let us utter
To our most glorious King!
It fairly makes you stagger
To see him stand his swing!
Success attend his putter!
And luck be with his drive!
And may he do each hole in two!
Although the bogey's five!"

Matters of the heart, however, are at once golf's greatest boon and its fiercest nemesis.

Happiness, writes Wodehouse, is a husband and a wife with practically identical handicaps. "A golfer," he says, "needs a loving wife, to whom he can describe the day's play through the long evenings."

Hacker Rollo Podimar became mightily infatuated when Mary, the love of his life, actually showed some interest in his having broken 100. "He tingled all over," attests Wodehouse — partly because he was wearing the new winter woolies but principally owing to triumph, elation and love."

Go Easy on the Love

But an urgent note of caution is sounded by the Oldest Member, puffing on a pipe under the shade of a tree beside the clubhouse. "Love," he counsels, "is an emotion which your true golfer should always treat with suspicion."

"Do not misunderstand me. I am not saying that love is a bad thing, only that it is an unknown quantity. I have known cases where marriage has improved a man's game and other cases where it seemed to put him right off his stroke..."

"There are, however, nobler things than love," he concludes. "A woman is only a woman, but a hefty drive is a slosh."



P.G. Wodehouse

For an untouched like myself...

Confident Record-Setter Gretzky Figures the Best Can Only Get Better

By Steve Hershey

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Graceful, fluid, smooth. The words instantly come to mind while watching him glide effortlessly across the ice, his skates appearing to barely scratch the surface.

It wouldn't take a hockey enthusiast to pick Wayne Gretzky out of a crowd of helmeted players — even if his uniform didn't bear the eye-catching No. 99. It's like watching O.J. Simpson slip through the line of Julius Erving soaring to the basket.

He often seems alone on the ice, as if in his own world, one he clearly enjoys and dominates. He lurks around the edges of the action, and when he sees a loose puck he pounces on it and quickly makes something happen.

Gretzky has the potential to become the best-known, most imitated and most recognizable hockey player since Bobby Orr. Bobby Hull was the last National Hockey

league player to appear on the cover of a national news magazine when Time featured him in 1968.

Gretzky's curly blond locks are scheduled to appear on the cover



HALF PRICE
INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

SAVE!
F.F. 684, S.Fr. 273, D.Kr. 882

Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune and take advantage of our special introductory offer.

You'll save 25% of the regular subscription price, or up to half the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

On a 12-month subscription, that represents a saving of S.Fr. 273 if you live in Switzerland, B.Fr. 4,896 in Belgium, etc.

Return the coupon below with your check or money order today.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT

Country	6 months	3 months	Country	6 months	3 months
Afghan. (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Lebanon (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Algeria (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Lebanon (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Angola (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Liberia (air.)	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00
Africa, others (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Malagasy (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Algeria (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Mali (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Angola (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Morocco (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Bolivia (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Mosambique (air.)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Bulgaria (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Netherlands (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Canada (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Poland (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
China (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Portugal (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Czechoslovakia (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Romania (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Denmark (air.)	\$ 155.00	\$ 93.00	Russia (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
D. K.R. (air.)	\$ 492.00	\$ 273.00	South Africa (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Finland (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	Spain (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
France (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	Sweden (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Germany (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	U.S.S.R. (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Great Britain (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	U.S.A. (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Greec (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	U.S.S.R. (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Hungary (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	Turkey (air.)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Iceland (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	U.S.A. (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00
Ireland (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	U.S.S.R. (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Italy (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Yugoslavia (air.)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Japan (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Zaire (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00
Kuwait (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00	Other (air. Conn.) (air.)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Lebanon (air.)	\$ 165.00	\$ 93.00			

NBA Leaders

SCORING

REBOUNDING

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE

Transactions

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CHICAGO — Fred Hunt, Armchair, head coach.

Canadian Football League

LOS ANGELES — Signed Frank Clair to the scouting staff.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES — Signed Alan Holsapple, defenceman, from Peterborough of the Ontario Hockey Association.

N.Y. ISLANDERS — Recalled Dave Morrison, right wing, from Peterborough of the Ontario Hockey Association.

N.Y. RANGERS — Recalled Peter Wallin, center, from Lethbridge of the Western Hockey League.

N.Y. RANGERS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

JACKSONVILLE — Signed Michael Karp, defender, to a one-year contract.

TAMPA BAY — Signed Pedro de Britto, forward, to a two-year contract.

COLLEGES

GEORGIA TECH — Signed Deion Pointer on assistant football coach.

KANSAS — Named Del Shoultz interim athletic director.

NAVY — Named Gary Transue head football coach.

NEW YORK DOLPHINS — Signed Ron Hardin an assistant football coach. Announced Tom Beckius, assistant football coach, would not be retained.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK JETS — Signed Tom Beckius, assistant football coach, would not be retained.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

NEW YORK ISLANDERS — Signed Alan Holsapple, defenceman, from Peterborough of the Ontario Hockey Association.

NEW YORK RANGERS — Signed Peter Wallin, center, from Lethbridge of the Western Hockey League.

NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

NATIONAL VOLLEYBALL LEAGUE

NEW YORK METS — Signed Gary Transue, head football coach.

Observer

Stepchild of Congress

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I've made a list of the things that matter most to the United States Congress and, being a city dweller, it makes me realize that in the United States Congress I am mighty small beans.

Take guns, for example. Congress is always in a passion about guns. It wants everybody in the United States to have a gun, or a lot of guns if that's your pleasure. This is a big deal! Personally I don't want a gun any more than I want a rattlesnake under my blanket, but so far as I can make out everybody else in my town already has a gun. What we need now is some new subway cars, but every time I mention it Congress says, "What gall! After we give you the right to have a gun you want us to buy you some new subways to shoot it in. Beat it, ingrate!"

Congress is passionate about tobacco, too. Show Congress a family on welfare, and it cuts off their food stamps. Show it a field of tobacco and it fertilizes it with subsidy payments. We can't get this federal gravy because tobacco doesn't grow in our town. It grows in North Carolina, home of Sen. Jesse Helms, who thinks food stamps are a shameful government handout.

To Congress, peanuts are almost as sacred as guns and tobacco. While it wouldn't think of subsidizing your dry-cleaning business it will gladly fund your operations if you can grow peanuts on your sidewalk.

The other two things closest to Congress' heart are the Clinch River breeder-reactor project and the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway project. If Congress heard that the Red Army was in Silver Spring it wouldn't dream of abandoning Washington before voting several hundred million dollars more to continue these two famous boondoggles.

I can understand that. Both pour a lot of federal cash into Tennessee. The Republican leader of the Senate, Howard H. Baker Jr., is from Tennessee. The Tennessee-Tombigbee project, a multibillion-dollar ditch paralleling the Mississippi River, runs through Missis-



sippi, home of the august Senate elder John C. Stennis.

What I don't understand is why a Congress that spends billions to dig a ditch through Tennessee and Mississippi expects me to applaud its keen sense of fiscal responsibility when it refuses to pay for cleaning an existing ditch between 14th and 42nd streets here. I'd like to get Congress down in that ditch some day and let it have a good whiff before the subway comes in.

* * *

Congress has several only slightly lesser passions which don't enhance life for city dwellers either.

One of these is a passion for lawyers. Well, most congressmen are lawyers. Why shouldn't they look out for their own welfare? Even big cities have lawyers. Most of us city people are not lawyers, however, and we groan when Congress passes a program for enriching lawyers, such as the latest tax law.

This law is so complicated that even veteran tax lawyers have to go to school to discover all the new ways by which people who can afford lawyers can cut their tax bills so deeply that people who can't afford lawyers will have to pay until they bleed.

Another intense passion of the Congress is school prayer. Has there ever been a group of grown men so intent on making schoolchildren pray before buckling down to their arithmetic?

I have nothing against children praying, but I can't understand why Congress is so determined to have them do their praying in school. As a city man, I think it would be much better, if Congress wants to make children pray, to make them pray on buses and subways on their way in and from school.

* * *

As a matter of fact, if Congress wants to compel prayer, I'd favor extending it to adults. I think Congress ought to require all felons, immediately before proceeding with their crimes, to get down on their knees and pray. Right there on the sidewalk if it's a mugging they have in mind. That's the kind of thing a Congress that cared about the cities would be working on right now.

And what do we get? Overpriced peanut butter, subsidized cigarette smoke, a ditch in Mississippi and, if you complain, Congress singing, "It's a treat to beat your feet on the Mississippi mud."

New York Times Service

College Freshmen Are Going to Fewer Parties, Spending More Time With Their Books

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Chris Kondo, a senior at Brown University, is worried about the freshmen who live in the dormitory where she is a resident upperclassman. She has noticed that many of the freshmen with scholarships are not turning up for work in the school's cafeteria in earn money, preferring to spend their time studying.

She is also concerned that they are not holding parties on weekends, putting out a keg of beer in the hallway as her class used to do.

When Kondo was a freshman, college professors had already been observing for a few years that undergraduates were becoming more grade-conscious and less involved in the political activities that swept the nation's campuses with the Vietnam War late in the 1960s. But this fall, many students, faculty members and administrators say, the trend has intensified, producing new pressure on the students and a more straitlaced, conservative freshman class.

"This has been happening gradually, but I would say there is a substantial difference this fall," said Bruce Reitman, associate dean of students at Tufts University in Medford, Mass.

Fewer Parties

"We've had fewer parties than in the past in the freshman dorms," he continued, "there are more complaints from freshmen about noise at night and there have been some requests to keep the library open 24 hours a day."

"It's sad," he said. "The kids, especially the freshmen, are succumbing to the pressure of the economy and to their parents' anxieties over the rising cost of education."

Reitman, a graduate of Tufts himself, said that a year at Tufts now costs \$11,200 each for the school's 4,000 undergraduates.

Alan Levy, director of a dormitory at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, said, "The most pernicious aspect of this is that the pressure used to be a



junior-senior phenomenon. Now it's a four-year phenomenon."

Clare Bruno, a freshman at Washington University in St. Louis, believes the trend back to academics is a healthy, conservative movement. "In the late 1960s students didn't seem to care much about what their parents said because that was considered too materialistic and establishment-oriented," said Bruno.

"My generation is far more pro-establishment and more concerned with having a secure and comfortable life," she continued.

"Just because your parents think it's OK is no reason to discount it."

Kenneth Lieberthal, an associate professor at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania who teaches an introductory course on political science, said: "They will make a well-educated and hard-working generation. There clearly is a much greater respect for authority among freshmen than I have seen since I started teaching in the early 1970s."

Not all officials agree this year's freshman class is visibly

different. Ferdinand Jones, director of the counseling and psychological consultation service at Brown University, at Providence, R.I., believes that "upperclassmen always say the freshmen are different." But Jones added, "It is true, alarmingly true, that students are feeling a great sense of pressure to get the best grades and get into law school, medical school or business school."

As an index of this pressure, Jones cited the decreasing popularity of Brown's system of permitting undergraduates to take courses either for a standard grade or on a "satisfactory, no credit" basis. The latter program, introduced in 1969 at the height of student activism, was designed to allow undergraduates to explore courses in fields outside their own without having to worry about their marks. Even if they failed, it was not recorded.

In 1970, Jones recalled, 60 percent of all courses at Brown were taken in this way. By the mid-1970s the proportion had dropped to 33 percent, and then last year to 26 percent. "Now

they want that A or B to show on their record," Jones suggested.

These are some of the other signs of the heightened concern, especially among freshmen, with grades and careers:

• At Tufts, according to the registrar, Mildred Eastwood, "More and more kids are dropping courses when there is even a remote chance they will get a C. We had a girl drop out of an economics course this fall, with approval from her parents, after she got a B-minus on a test."

• An increasing number of students are seeking help from their schools' psychological counseling services.

• Except for sports and some activities that look good on a student's résumé, such as student government, there has been a decline in undergraduate extracurricular participation, officials at a number of universities say. At Ann Arbor, The Michigan Daily, the student paper, is in danger of dying, according to Charles Thomson, the executive editor. The paper's staff has decreased from 100 students 10 years ago to just 30 today, with only one freshman.

• The career guidance offices at many universities have expanded rapidly in the past few years. At Smith College in Northampton, Mass., prospective applicants from high school who tour the campus with their parents now often stop by to see what the career development office has to offer, according to Nancy Steeper, an administrator.

• A survey at Brown this fall disclosed that of the undergraduates with scholarships, 60 to 70 fewer were working than last year.

"When I was a freshman, we studied hard too," said Alan Fruzzetti, a senior at Brown who lives as a resident in a freshman dorm. "But when we came back from the library late at night, we would talk about politics and important things."

Now the freshmen just stay up late typing. I haven't heard one political discussion this year, except for the one I initiated myself, and then some freshmen came and asked us to be quiet."

PEOPLE: New Bernstein Opera To Premiere at Houston

Leonard Bernstein, who for the last 30 years has been represented on the operatic stage by a single one-act work, "Roualle in Tahiti," has composed a sequel — this one a full-length opera. Labeled "Tahiti Two" until a definitive title is chosen, the opera will be given its probable premiere under Bernstein's baton in Houston in the spring of 1983, then taken in Washington and Milan. Written on a joint commission from Washington's Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and the Houston Grand Opera, "Tahiti Two" has a libretto by Stephen Wadsworth, former managing editor of Opera News and now a contributing editor of The Saturday Review.

day comes up this summer, has now not only handed over to his his trade secrets but sold her his own half-share in Fauchon. "She will bring new blood," said Bory, "to a flourishing business," predicting that new trends will be "away from chichi and back to real French cuisine."

U.S. philanthropist Armand Hammer has given £50,000 (about \$86,000) to help salvage the Mary Rose, King Henry VIII's flagship. Hammer, head of Occidental Petroleum, pledged support for the Mary Rose Trust of Portsmouth last year after meeting with the trust's president, Prince Charles. The English warship sank with 600 people aboard in 1545 during a battle with the French off the southern coast of England. Divers have recovered about 10,000 items from the Mary Rose, and the trust is trying to get enough money to hoist the vessel's hull this year.

John Updike's novel "Rabbit Rich" has won the U.S. National Book Critics Circle award for the most distinguished work of fiction published in 1981. Stephen Jay Gould's "The Mismeasure of Man" won the prize for general nonfiction; A.R. Ammons won the poetry prize for "A Coast of Trees," and "The Virgil Thomson Reader" by American composer and music critic Virgil Thomson won for criticism. "The Mismeasure of Man" was cited as a "penetrating study that explores the history of the concept of intelligence and exposes the roots of racial prejudice." Ammons' 16th volume of poetry was described by the judges as an "uncommonly eloquent, lyrical meditation on America, life today and a reaffirmation of the poetic tradition of Wordsworth and Whitman." Thomson's book was described as "a lifetime of musical achievement, knowledge and sharp felicitous critical writing presented in a rich style that is music to both ears and mind." The awards will be presented Jan. 28 in New York.

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney says he keeps in touch by phone with John Lennon's widow, Yoko Ono. In an interview with the London Times, the 41-year-old musician said he wasn't responsible for the split-up of the Fab Four. "In fact, I was the last one to come to that view," he said. "I'd wanted us to tour, to bring us closer together again." He said he talks a lot on the phone with Ono "and what she says tells me something very important — John still liked me after all."

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

Brooks Shields, Barbara Mandrell, Lynda Gray and Morgan Fairchild were the new names on the Top 10 Style Makers of the Year list from the U.S. National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. Repeaters from previous style-maker lists were Nancy Reagan, Stefanie Powers, Jaclyn Smith, Diana Ross, Lori Anderson and Diana Warwick.

* * *

Edmund Bory, president of Fauchon, the swanky food store in Paris, has finally been able to retire — after 28 years in business. He was due to come up for retirement in 1977 but had to take a sabbatical when bombs severely damaged the company's stores on the Place de la Madeleine. A year ago, his partner, Joseph Pilosoff, died, leaving his 50 percent share to an only daughter, Josette Gulin-Bory, whose 70th birth-

day was last month.

* * *

Brooks Shields, Barbara Mandrell, Lynda Gray and Morgan Fairchild were the new names on the Top 10 Style Makers of the Year list from the U.S. National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. Repeaters from previous style-maker lists were Nancy Reagan, Stefanie Powers, Jaclyn Smith, Diana Ross, Lori Anderson and Diana Warwick.

* * *

Portuguese actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Brooks Shields, Barbara Mandrell, Lynda Gray and Morgan Fairchild were the new names on the Top 10 Style Makers of the Year list from the U.S. National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. Repeaters from previous style-maker lists were Nancy Reagan, Stefanie Powers, Jaclyn Smith, Diana Ross, Lori Anderson and Diana Warwick.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Brooks Shields, Barbara Mandrell, Lynda Gray and Morgan Fairchild were the new names on the Top 10 Style Makers of the Year list from the U.S. National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association. Repeaters from previous style-maker lists were Nancy Reagan, Stefanie Powers, Jaclyn Smith, Diana Ross, Lori Anderson and Diana Warwick.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week in temporary alimony. Grande's lawyer says Grande is legally blind and lives in a \$35 a week in a shabby Lower East Side building in New York, according to his lawyer. A lawsuit seeking a divorce and alimony was filed in the latter part of 1980, shortly after Grande and Lange separated. The actress has since had a child fathered by ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov.

* * *

Actress Jessica Lange is being sued by her filmmaker husband, Paco Grande for \$800 a week